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FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON ISSUES

Deplores U.S.-S. Korea Exercises

OW181218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1208 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman today deplored an announcement of South Korea and the United States that they will continue to conduct joint military exercises in 1986.

The spokesman told XINHUA that China has always maintained that such large-scale military exercises can only ruin the atmosphere of the dialogue between the North and the South of Korea and aggravate the tension on the Korean peninsula. He said: "At the time when some progress is being made in the multi-channel talks between the North and the South of Korea, especially after the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recently took the initiative and announced a halt of the military exercises starting from Feb 1, the decision by the United States and South Korea to conduct such large-scale joint military exercises cannot but be deplorable."

Soviet Arms Proposal

OW180834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 18 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told reporters at a news briefing here today that the Soviet Union's latest disarmament proposal "has some new contents." He said that the proposal, put forward by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, on the eve of the fourth round of the Soviet-U.S. disarmament talks in Geneva, "has some new contents, but we still need to study it further. At present, the Soviet and U.S. positions on some important issues of disarmament are still far apart. We hope that the Soviet Union and the United States will negotiate in earnest so that progress can be made". He continued: "With regard to Asia's security, we believe that the key lies in the superpowers abandoning their rivalry for hegemony in this region, reducing their missiles and nuclear weapons, and eliminating the hotspots of Kampuchea and Afghanistan."

RENMIN RIBAO EXAMINES U.S.-LIBYA CONFRONTATION

HK180840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 86 p 6

[Roundup by Mu Ni: "Storm in the Mediterranean, the Focus of World Attention -- the Recent Tense Confrontation in U.S.-Libyan Relations"]

[Text] Tense confrontation has developed in U.S.-Libyan relations as a result of the terrorist incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. For a time the two sides were at daggers drawn, when a U.S. aircraft carrier task force assembled in the Mediterranean awaiting orders, while Libyan naval and air forces and civil defense units were placed on full alert. The United States then instituted economic sanctions against Libya. Another air interception incident recently occurred between U.S. and Libyan Air Forces over the Mediterranean, and the situation remains tense.

The cause of this was the simultaneous attacks on the Rome and Vienna airports at the end of last year. The United States and Israel accused Libya of supporting this terrorist action and threatened to take retaliatory military action against that country. The U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff provided President Reagan with a choice of plans, including air attacks on Libya. The U.S. military claimed it was prepared for retaliatory strikes against Libya. At the same time, Israeli aircraft penetrated the air space of Lebanon, and North and South Yemen on reconnaissance missions to spy out targets for attack.

A sudden storm arose over the Mediterranean and the situation became tense. The whole world expressed concern.

The terrorist incidents at the Rome and Vienna airports caused a huge shock in the international community and were universally condemned by world opinion. And the action of the United States and Israel of threatening armed action and posing military threats against a sovereign Arab state under the pretext of opposing terrorism was also opposed by the great majority of countries. While denying that it was involved in the attacks on the airports, Libya carried out emergency mobilization and stood in combat readiness. The Libyan leader, Al-Qadhafi, announced that any U.S. or Israeli attack on Libya would mean the outbreak of war in the Middle East and the Mediterranean.

In this situation, President Reagan announced on the evening of 7 January that comprehensive economic sanctions would be imposed against Libya, and the next day he signed an order freezing Libyan assets in the United States. He also vigorously urged Western Europe and Japan to act together to take diplomatic and economic sanctions against Libya.

America's military threats and economic sanctions against Libya caused serious disquiet and strong opposition among the Arab countries. Many of them, while universally opposing terrorism, are resolutely opposed to U.S. and Israeli incursions on any Arab states. Syria, Iran, and Democratic Yemen resolutely support Libya in taking all measures to counter a U.S. and Israeli attack. Despite their disputes with Libya, Egypt and the PLO have expressed support for Libya in defending itself against external aggression. The Arab League Council called a special meeting which, while condemning all terrorist activities, supported the defense of Libya against possible U.S. and Israeli attack. The conference of foreign ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization also declared it was taking Libya's side in opposing U.S. and Israeli military provocations.

The countries of Western Europe strongly oppose terrorism. However, taking their own interests into account, none of them has agreed to military action against Libya, and all of them doubt the effectiveness of economic sanctions. They are also worried over a further heightening of tension in the Mediterranean. Although the United Kingdom long ago broke off diplomatic relations with Libya, it is opposed to taking sanctions against that country. British Prime Minister Thatcher told American newsmen that "if someone ignores the boundaries of another state, I think that is creating still greater trouble." She held that "legal measures should be applied" to counter lawless terrorism. West Germany, Greece, and France have also opposed sanctions. Italy only decided to ban the export of arms to Libya. The Canadian Government stated it would no longer provide assistance to companies doing business with Libya.

There have also been different views within the U.S. Government over how to deal with terrorist incidents and on whether or not to take military action against Libya. Some U.S. officials have become aware that certain recent U.S. moves, far from helping to curb terrorism, have in fact resulted in the extreme isolation of the United States. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger recently stated that "we should not use terrorist methods against terrorism."

World opinion also holds that unless the Palestine problem, the core issue in the Middle East, is solved, turmoil in the Middle East and the Mediterranean area is bound to intensify. An editorial in the Egyptian newspaper Al-JUMHURIYAH pointed out that "international opinion does not agree with U.S. actions. The way to completely eradicate terrorism should be to reach a just and comprehensive settlement of the Palestine problem, otherwise, current U.S. moves can only lead to still more terrorist activities." The Saudi Arabian paper AL-YAWM bluntly stated that the United States is appealing for opposition to terrorist activities "while supporting Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people, thus encouraging terrorist activities."

Italian Foreign Minister Andreotti recently said when receiving a RENMIN RIBAO reporter that "the explosions that recently occurred at Rome airport were related to the Palestinian problem. To truly solve this problem, the Palestinian people should be given their own soil and motherland." Even a former U.S. ambassador to Syria said that "if the Palestine problem is solved," "this will greatly reduce terrorist activities." It should be particularly pointed out that people have seen the shadow of superpower confrontation in the recent Mediterranean tension. Soviet deployment of SAM-5 long-range antiaircraft missiles in Libya has been regarded by the United States as a challenge to its regional interests. According to the Western press, the reason the United States regards Libya as a nail in the eye is connected to the close ties between that country and the Soviet Union; and the Soviet Union has warned the United States that "the Mediterranean area is far from being no concern of the Soviet Union." At the same time the two sides are stepping up the boosting of their military strength in the Mediterranean.

The tense confrontation between the United States and Libya has not yet eased. People should be alert to how the situation develops.

CONCLUSION OF ABE-SHEVARDNADZE TOKYO TALKS

Abe on Communique

OW170908 Beijing XINHUA in English 0854 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Issuing a joint communique on the Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial talks stands a "50 percent chance," Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said at a press conference this morning. Abe said the territorial problem stands as the only issue to be worked out in his meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. "Japan has its own position over the territorial issue, and of course the Soviets also have theirs," Abe said.

The issue, which involves some northern Japanese islands occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945, dominated yesterday's third round of talks. Abe said the Soviet side refused to change its position that no such issue exists, meaning return of the islands is out of the question. Japan would like to include the issue into any communique, Abe stressed. Abe said senior officials of both sides are working on the contents of the communique and that he might meet with Shevardnadze again today in a bid to iron out differences. He said he had briefed Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on the talks, and Nakasone approved his stand in the talks.

The foreign minister observed that the 10-hour talks in the last two days were marked by "a totally new style" on the Soviet side, adding that they were conducted in an atmosphere "quite unlike the (Japan-Soviet) meeting in the past." Despite the islands disagreement, Abe said his impression was that Moscow wants to improve its relations with Tokyo and make a "a new start" in this respect.

Extra Session Held

OW171550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo January 17 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe held an unscheduled meeting today to pave the way for a mutually acceptable joint communique. A Japanese Foreign Ministry source said the meeting was focused on "the fundamental issue," a term used to refer to the nagging territorial dispute that has been standing in the way of improving Japan-Soviet relations. The topic came up at the two ministers' third talks yesterday during which Shevardnadze and Abe agreed to issue a joint communique.

Abe said at a press conference this morning that Japan is seeking a communique that mentions the 41-year-old Soviet occupation of the four Japanese northern islands. His government would like to include the issue into any communique if there is one, he said. Meanwhile, Foreign Ministry officials are expecting a Soviet return to the 1973 Japan-Soviet joint communique that categorically labelled the territorial issue "problem unresolved since World War II."

The 57-year-old Shevardnadze, the first Soviet foreign minister to visit Tokyo in a decade, is scheduled to attend a performance of a traditional Japanese Kabuki play this evening.

Joint Communique Issued

OW190938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0930 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to resume peace treaty negotiations which had been suspended for over a decade because of a territorial dispute.

The agreement was announced in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Tokyo and Moscow today after three days of Japanese-Soviet foreign ministerial talks here. The communique stated that the two foreign ministers conducted the negotiations on the basis of the 1973 joint communique between the two countries. Abe and Shevardnadze agreed to continue the peace treaty talks when the Japanese foreign minister visits Moscow later this year.

The 1973 joint communique stated "to conclude a peace treaty by resolving the yet unresolved problems remaining since World War II would contribute to the establishment of truly good-neighborly relations between the two countries". Although this communique did not refer to the territorial issue directly, the Japanese side pointed out that "the unresolved problems" include this issue. It is believed that the wording of today's communique is a result of compromises made by both sides.

Abe Views Talks

OW191940 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- The resumption of the peace treaty negotiations by Japan and the Soviet Union on problems including the territory issues and their agreement to continue these negotiations is an important first step in furthering the bilateral relations, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said here today. Abe made the remarks at a press conference following the publication of a joint communique at the end of his talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze.

Abe stressed that with the joint communique as a starting point, Japan is determined to patiently negotiate with the Soviet Union on the return of the northern territories. However, Abe noted that the Soviet Union cannot be considered as having made any progress on the territorial issue, adding that he would visit Moscow "at the earliest possible date" later this year to continue discussing the marathon dispute over the four Japanese northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union in 1945. Abe attached great importance to the resumption of regular foreign ministerial talks after an eight-year suspension and the future exchange of visits by the heads of the two countries.

Referring to the fishery talks and the problem concerning Japanese families' visits to their ancestor's graves on the four northern islands, Abe said that the Soviet foreign minister "reacted flexibly on a realistic and businesslike position." He appreciated the attitude, he added.

Shevardnadze, who had stayed in Japan for five days, left here this afternoon for a visit to Pyongyang.

Trade Agreement Signed

OW181624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Foreign ministers of Japan and the Soviet Union signed a trade and tax agreement and extended a cultural pact Saturday afternoon to mark the first substantial results of the highest-level contacts between the two countries in eight years. The five-year agreement starting 1986 sets regulations for taxation of trade activities and specifies the annual bilateral trade talks including discussions of development of Siberia and other areas of economic cooperation. The agreement also includes provisions to avoid double taxation of each other's produce.

Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze exchanged documents on trade between coastal cities of Japan and the Soviet Union. The two ministers renewed the Soviet-Japanese cultural exchange pact which was originally signed January 27, 1972 and has since been extended every two years. The renewed pact, to be effective until January 26, 1988, will envisage a limited exchange of government publications and scholars and the organizing of film festivals in each country.

The two countries have been interested in expanding bilateral cultural ties by replacing the cultural exchange pact with a full-scale agreement, but have so far failed to iron out their differences. Japan is asking for a correction of the "imbalance" in distribution of government publications, greater freedom of its press in the Soviet Union and Soviet approval to set up a Japanese cultural center in Moscow. The Soviet foreign minister said, however, that he expects the signing of a cultural agreement to take place when his Japanese counterpart is in Moscow on a return visit later this year.

Shevardnadze is scheduled to leave tomorrow after a five-day visit to Japan, the first in 10 years by a Soviet foreign minister. The two countries are expected to issue a joint communique believed to mention the much disputed territorial issue, an obstacle that has long stood in the way of improving the two countries' cold relations since World War II.

Leaders To Exchange Visits

OW181224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1125 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Japanese prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone agreed to exchange visits with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev when he met Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze here this morning, a Japanese Foreign Ministry official told reporters today.

During the 90-minutes meeting, the official said, Shevardnadze handed to Nakasone a letter from Gorbachev, inviting Nakasone to visit Moscow at his earliest convenience. The Japanese prime minister expressed his appreciation of the invitation and extended his invitation to Gorbachev to visit Tokyo in return, saying "it is your turn now" since his predecessor Kakuei Tanaka made an official visit to Moscow in 1973. Nakasone expressed his hope that Gorbachev will come to Japan first.

The official said that the Soviet foreign minister spent much time in explaining Soviet policy concerning Japan, Gorbachev's latest three-stage disarmament proposal and the Soviet proposal on convening an Asian security conference. Shevardnadze told Nakasone that the Japan-Soviet foreign ministerial talks were "constructive and with mutual respect," and so will be the joint communique on the talks.

The communique will form the basis for the future relations between the two nations, he added. Nakasone praised Shevardnadze's visit as "having materialized the Soviet resolve to further promote Japan-Soviet relations." Referring to Gorbachev's disarmament initiatives including the three-stage proposal, Nakasone said that one of the main problems lies in the verification of agreements. Nakasone also expressed Japan's concern about the Soviet military buildup in the Far East and the northern territories, meaning four Japanese islands occupied by the Soviet Union since 1945. He reiterated Japan's intention to conclude a peace treaty with the Soviet Union after regaining control over the islands. Nakasone hoped that negotiations on the peace treaty will continue on the basis of the 1973 joint communique, which called for concluding a peace treaty by "resolving the problems remaining unresolved since World War II."

Peace Treaty Talks To Resume

OW191930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Japan and the Soviet Union agreed Sunday to resume the peace treaty negotiations suspended eight years ago. This was announced in a joint communique issued at the end of the five-day visit to Japan by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The communique, which has been expected to cover the much disputed territorial issue as a Soviet compromise, made only the vaguest reference to the 41-year-old Soviet occupation of Japan's four northern islands. "The two ministers held negotiations concerning the conclusion of a Japan-Soviet peace treaty, including various problems which might constitute the content of the said treaty, on the basis of the agreement decided upon in the Japan-Soviet joint statement of October 10, 1973," said a key paragraph of the communique.

Japan has repeatedly voiced its claims to the four northern islands seized by Soviet troops at the end of World War II and has described the territorial issue as a major obstacle in the way of improving Soviet-Japanese relations. Yet, the two sides apparently have different interpretations of the paragraph mentioned in the joint communique even before Shevardnadze wound up his visit. Shevardnadze said at a press conference this morning that his country has not changed its policy on the northern territory. Japanese Foreign Ministry officials, however, insisted while briefing reporters this afternoon that the joint communique has included the territorial issue.

The two ministers agreed that the top leaders of the two countries should exchange visits, but they set no time-table for the planned visits by either General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev or Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. According to the communique, the two ministers decided that the annual trade consultations between Moscow and Tokyo should be upgraded to the deputy ministerial level and agreed to meet at least once a year for regular consultations. On grave visits to the Soviet-held northern territories, the Soviet side said that the problem "would be studied with all due attention from the humanitarian standpoint." Moscow has so far refused the Japanese request to allow former Japanese dwellers on the islands to visit the graves of their relatives there. The two ministers failed to mention the proposal to hold an Asian security conference, masterminded by Soviet leader Gorbachev but sneered at by Tokyo. Meanwhile, observers here believed that the three-day talks between the two diplomatic chiefs have achieved some results and slightly improved bilateral relations will soon be in sight.

With its yielding manner to allow the statement to touch indirectly the territorial dispute, the Soviets have gained Japanese concessions on economic, scientific and technological cooperation, they said. However, they added that the knotty problem, the territorial issue, remains unresolved and a solution cannot be expected in the immediate future.

Shevardnadze Press Conference

OW190848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today stressed that the Soviet Union's position on its territorial dispute with Japan has not changed after consultation with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. He told a press conference at the Japan Press Club that during his three days of talks here with Abe there had been heated exchanges over the four islands. "The Soviet position on this has not changed from the past", Shevardnadze said. For years Moscow has insisted that the islands issue is closed.

Just before Shevardnadze's Tokyo visit, Moscow reiterated once again that the controversy over the territory has been resolved. However, a concession was later made by the Soviet Union and the question of the islands was discussed in detail in the third round of talks between the two foreign ministers. During their discussion, both of them stuck to their country's original position. The Japanese foreign minister asked the Soviet side to hand back the four islands, whereas Shevardnadze argued that for the status quo. "You must stand on the present real foundation, if you really wish to improve Soviet-Japan relations," the Soviet minister stressed. He reiterated the Soviet's basic stance of setting aside the territorial issue and concentrating on economic and cultural matters in an attempt to improve Soviet-Japan relations. Commenting on the discussions, Shevardnadze said "both sides have won points and only those who would like to make the Soviet-Japan relations complicated have not won points." He is satisfied with the results of his Japan visit, he added. Shevardnadze also said that Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is hoping for an exchange of summit visits to improve bilateral relations. The foreign minister said that in the letter he brought to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone from Gorbachev, the Soviet leader expressed his country's determination to continue top-level political dialogue.

Nakasone on Talks

OW201801 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Tokyo, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone today termed the results of the Japanese-Soviet foreign ministerial talks as "a step forward in the stalled territorial issue." Nakasone was referring to the talks between his Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze who had just concluded his 5-day visit to Japan yesterday. He said this while addressing a meeting of industrial and labor leaders here. The territorial issue refers to four Soviet-occupied northern islands just off Japan's Hokkaido. Earlier today, Nakasone told reporters he was satisfied with the joint ministerial communique issued yesterday.

On the outcome of the "G-5" meeting, Nakasone said the agreement reached at the meeting on cooperating closely over interest policy "is a desirable thing." The "G-5" meeting refers to the recent London gathering of the finance ministers and central bankers of Japan, the United States, Britain, France, and Federal Germany. Nakasone, an advocate of a concerted interest rate cut, noted that the meeting had recognized that lower interest rates would help relax worldwide inflationary pressure and contribute to price stability. He said Japan will continue to call for concerted action to lower official discount rates.

TACTICAL NUCLEAR ARMS IN EUROPE TO BE UPDATED

OW180750 Beijing XINHUA in English 0630 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Washington, January 17 (XINHUA) -- Today's WASHINGTON POST says the United States has begun to reduce its stockpile of tactical nuclear arms in Europe as a step of updating its tactical arms system there. According to the paper, the United States began rapidly reducing its older, short-range, tactical nuclear weapons stockpiled in NATO countries two years after an agreement was reached between Washington and its allies. The POST cites Defense Department officials as saying that the existing stockpile of older nuclear bombs, artillery shells, missile warheads and nuclear land mines would drop from 7,000 to 4,550 within a year.

The reductions are being made under a plan drawn up by Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, supreme commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, the POST says. "The Rogers plan also calls for introduction in Europe of modernized U.S. nuclear systems," says the POST report. "For example," it continues, the plan "calls for lower numbers but new versions of nuclear artillery shells."

A congressional source revealed that more than 100 such shells were produced last year, says the report. However, "the number of U.S. tactical nuclear weapons in Europe may drop even further in the future," the report says, "because of a congressionally mandated limit on the number of new U.S. nuclear artillery shells that can be built." "Some top Army officials believed that within five years new high-tech conventional weapons with accuracy and high yields may replace almost all battlefield nuclear systems," says the WASHINGTON POST report.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT ON PRC-U.S. TRADE

OW172054 Beijing XINHUA in English 2008 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] New York, January 17 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Commerce Department predicted that two-way trade between China and the United States would increase by 15 percent this year, on top of the record 7.9 billion dollars reached in 1985. THE WALL STREET JOURNAL said today that technology deals and equity joint ventures would be hot items on the growing trade as China needs advanced capital goods and technology in its modernization drive. "The drop in the dollar should make us more competitive. Our strength is going to continue to be in those areas we saw last year, predominantly machinery, transport equipment, scientific instruments, and office and computing equipment," Jeffrey Lee, economist at the International Trade Association of the Commerce Department, told the JOURNAL.

The Commerce Department estimated that for the whole of past year, American export would total 3.7 billion dollars, up 23.3 percent over the preceding year, while imports would come to 4.2 billion dollars, an increase of 24 percent. From January through November last year, U.S.-China trade stood at 7.3 billion dollars. Items in high demand on the Chinese shopping list included power generation equipment, computers and industrial machinery. Wheat export from the United States, dropped by 83 percent to a little over 90 million dollars. This indicated China's self-sufficiency in grain supplies, the paper said.

DPRK REACTS TO U.S.-KOREAN MILITARY EXERCISES

OW181920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA) -- The United States and South Korea today announced a massive joint military exercises to be held in February in total disregard of a proposal put forth by Pyongyang that both sides of Korea should stop major military exercises.

In a telephone message to the U.S. side senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission Yi Tae-ho denounced the U.S. decision as a challenge to the Korean people and all peace-loving peoples in the world. It will create obstacles to the North-South dialogue and worsen the tense situation on the Korean peninsula, he said. Yi urged the United States to cancel immediately the planned exercises, or it will be responsible for all the results aroused from the exercises. The United States and South Korea announced today that the exercises, code-named "Team Spirit '86" will be held from February 10 to late April. A spokesman for the U.S.-led command told a press conference that the exercises will involve 200,000 U.S. and South Korean troops. The Korean CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY said that the U.S. aircraft carrier Midway left port Yokosuka, Japan, today to participate in the coming exercises.

Last February, the United States and South Korea held exercises in South Korea on the similar scale, leading to a suspension of the North-South talks for several months. The sixth round of economic talks between the North and the South is due to be held in Panmunjom on January 22. The announcement of the U.S.-South Korea wargame, said the KCNA, has cast shadows over the talks, and intensified the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. On January 11, the Korean Government declared that it will stop, as of February 1, all large scale military exercises during the North-South talks. The statement also called on the United States and South Korean authorities to do the same. It was reported that the Korean-Chinese side of the Korean Military Armistice Commission has proposed to hold the 433rd meeting to discuss the issue of the planned military exercises.

Talks Suspended

OW201200 Beijing XINHUA in English 1154 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (XINHUA) -- The joint military exercises planned by the U.S. and South Korean authorities are aimed at attacking the North and are a "frontal challenge" to all Korean people, three delegations of the North for the North-South talks said in a joint statement today. The Red-Cross, economic and parliamentary delegations said in the statement that the wargames involving 200,000 U.S. and South Korean troops to be held February 10 demonstrate that Washington and Seoul are not genuinely interested in a North-South dialogue for reunification of the Korean peninsula. It charged that the calls for "dialogue" and "detente" by the U.S. and South Korean authorities were hoaxes and announced a suspension of Red Cross, economic and parliamentary talks between the North and the South.

The U.S.-South Korean wargames will add to tension in the peninsula, the statement said. Washington and Seoul are responsible for the suspension of the North-South dialogue, the statement said and they should apologize to all the people of Korea and the world for their unjustifiable acts.

After reviewing the efforts made by the North side to promote the dialogue, the statement said that there was no change in the Pyongyang's stand on improvement of relations between the North and the South through dialogue and consultation. Noting that the dialogue had a good beginning and a bright prospect, the statement said the North will continue to promote the dialogue.

KIM IL-SONG URGES U.S. TROOP WITHDRAWAL

OW180836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0752 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea yesterday called for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from and the realization of a stable peace on the Korean peninsula. He made the statement yesterday while receiving delegates of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students who met here from January 14 to 16. He stated that the Korean students will struggle for the withdrawal of U.S. troops and nuclear arms from South Korea.

On the world situation, Kim Il-song said the danger of a new war is increasing due to the imperialists' acts of aggression and war. He also appealed to the students of the whole world to fight to smash military expansion, achieve disarmament and set up non-nuclear and peace zones. The meeting of the Executive Committee of the International Union of Students was attended by more than 100 delegates from 46 countries.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DPRK

OW191252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1244 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze arrived here Sunday afternoon for a 4-day official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). It was announced here that Shevardnadze came at the invitation of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee and the Government of the DPRK.

The foreign minister was greeted at Pyongyang airport by Vice President Pak Song-chol, Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other ranking Korean Government officials. The agenda of the Soviet foreign minister, the first ever to visit the DPRK, was not immediately available. To welcome the Soviet guest, the country's leading newspaper, NONDONG SINMUN, said in an article that his visit "is of weighty importance in strengthening the daily developing traditional friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union."

Pyongyang is Shevardnadze's second stop after Tokyo, where the Soviet diplomatic chief spent five days on a visit to Japan, the first by a Soviet foreign minister in a decade. Mr. Shevardnadze is due to visit the People's Republic of Mongolia on his way back to Moscow, the third stop in the foreign minister's three-nation trip to Asia.

Talks With Kim Yong-nam

OW201842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Visiting Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and his Korean counterpart Kim Yong-nam met here Monday for a round of official talks. According to Korean Central Television, the two ministers met in "a comradely and cordial atmosphere," and had "completely identical views" on all issues discussed. However, the content of the two ministers' discussion was not immediately available.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

Shevardnadze arrived here Sunday for a four-day official visit to Korea, the first ever by a Soviet foreign minister. He is scheduled to visit the People's Republic of Mongolia on his way back to Moscow, the last stop of the minister's three-nation trip to Asia which also brought him to Tokyo.

N. KOREA DENOUNCES CHON TU-HWAN STATEMENT

OW181150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1120 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Korea's leading newspaper NODONG SINMUN today denounced South Korean "President" Chon Tu-hwan's new year policy statement issued January 16 as a deceptive attempt to camouflage himself as a person cherishing reunification, peace and democracy.

The newspaper noted in a commentary that there was nothing new in Chon's statement. The newspaper wrote that Chon made no mention of achieving reunification through dialogue and how the North-South dialogue could be advanced. It demonstrated that the South Korean authorities wanted to delay settlement of the problem and keep the status quo in the Korean peninsula, the newspaper said.

It accused Chon Tu-hwan of continuing to expand and modernize South Korea's military forces. Enhancing the military forces contradicts the dialogue and the efforts for reunification, the newspaper pointed out.

KIM IL-SONG MEETS JAPANESE LEGISLATOR

OW181619 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Pyongyang, January 18 (XINHUA) -- Korean President Kim Il-song yesterday received Yoichi Tani, member of the Japanese House of Representatives from the Liberal-Democratic Party and acting chairman of the Dietmen's League for the Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship. On hand were Ho Tam, member of the Korean Workers (Communist) Party Politburo, and Kim U-chong, chairman of the Friendship Association for Promotion of Korea-Japan Amity.

Foreign reports said earlier that during his Korea visit, Tani would discuss with Korean leaders increasing exchanges between the peoples of Japan and Korea, sending a Japanese economic mission to Korea and stationing trade representatives in the two countries. According to press reports here, President Kim's meeting with Tani was held in a "friendly atmosphere". On January 16, Ho Tam met here with Tani. The reports did not say what they discussed during the two meetings. Tani and his party left for Japan yesterday.

BEIJING PROGRAM ON CAMBODIAN PROBLEM, PART 3

OW162254 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 9 Jan 86

[Third of four-part talk from the "International Current Events" program: "Diplomatic Struggle Around the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] How did the Cambodian issue come into being? It is a result of the armed aggression of Vietnam. This is a universally acknowledged fact. The Vietnamese first refused to acknowledge the existence of the Cambodian issue. Later they changed their tune but tried their hardest to distort and cover up the essential points of the Cambodian issue in an attempt to justify their acts of aggression. What are the essential points of the Cambodian issue? First, Vietnam, in its attempt to piece together the Indochinese federation, openly launched a large-scale armed aggression against Cambodia and subsequently set up the Heng Samrin puppet regime. This was a brutal act of trampling on the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia and an act of naked aggression; it violated the UN Charter and the norms governing international relations. Diplomatically, however, the Vietnamese authorities intentionally evaded this essential point and went all out to vilify the Cambodian Government at that time. From ulterior motives, they exaggerated some of the errors in the Cambodian Government's domestic policy and accused it of genocide. They termed their invasion of Cambodia an act to save the Cambodian people. This is a typical example of justifying aggression. In reality, Cambodia under Vietnamese occupation has already become a hell on earth. It is thus clear that it was not the Democratic Kampuchean Government but the Vietnamese authorities themselves that carried out the policy of genocide in Cambodia and killed the Cambodian people in large numbers. Vietnam is the true aggressor.

Cambodia is an independent, sovereign state. Its government policy is an internal affair and foreign nations have no right to interfere. This is a universally acknowledged norm of international relations. If Vietnam were dissatisfied with some of Cambodia's domestic policies and could use this as an excuse to send troops to interfere, then wouldn't the world fall into mass upheaval? Would there be any justice and generally acknowledged truth in the international community? How could the many small, weak nations survive? Vietnam's dispatch of troops to Cambodia is an act of aggression, not one designed to save lives. No excuses can justify or legitimize Vietnam's invasion.

Second, since 1980 Vietnam has constantly launched diplomatic offensives toward ASEAN and has put forward a series of proposals for so-called dialogue between groups, regional conferences, bilateral or multilateral regional negotiations, and so forth. Vietnam's objective is crystal clear. It wants to turn the Cambodian issue into a problem between the so-called three Indochinese nations and ASEAN, cover up the truth behind the Cambodian issue, and legitimize the Heng Samrin regime so that it can become an equal of the ASEAN nations. The ASEAN nations saw through Vietnam's schemes and naturally rejected them. At the same time, they solemnly pointed out: The Cambodian issue is a result of Vietnam's armed aggression. The nature of the problem cannot be distorted. Vietnam must unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Cambodia in accordance with relevant UN resolutions and restore the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Cambodia. Otherwise, a political solution to the Cambodian issue is out of the question.

Seeing its schemes crushed by ASEAN, the Vietnamese authorities flew into a shameful rage, threatening ASEAN that the latter must understand that dialogue is better than confrontation. Otherwise, Vietnam's relations with them would become more strained.

As everybody knows, Vietnam's invasion and occupation of Cambodia not only undermines the independence and sovereignty of Cambodia, but also poses a direct threat to the security of the ASEAN nations. Thailand particularly is the first to be affected. Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia not only brought the tremendous burden of refugees to Thailand, but Vietnam has also violated Thai territory on numerous occasions and constantly increased tensions on the Thai-Cambodian border. To ensure their own security and peace in the region, the ASEAN nations, including Thailand, adopted a clear-cut stand of supporting the Cambodian people and opposing Vietnam's invasion. This solemn stand of the ASEAN nations will not be altered despite any threats of coercion on the part of the Vietnamese authorities.

Third, the Vietnamese authorities also fabricated a sensational myth about the threat from China. They claimed that Vietnamese troops entered Cambodia and established a garrison in order to counter the Chinese threat. Through this deductive reasoning, they concluded that the Cambodian issue is a problem between Vietnam and China. But after all, who sent troops to Cambodia, occupied it, and interfered in its internal affairs? Who has constantly violated Thai border areas and poses a threat to the security of the entire southeast region? The answers are clear. China has always pursued a foreign policy of opposing hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. It has no desire to and never will invade and occupy the territory of any country. China, together with ASEAN and the entire international community, supports the Cambodian people's struggle against Vietnam and firmly demands that Vietnam withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. China continues to uphold the guidelines of the UN Charter and the norms of international relations, as it did in supporting Vietnam's struggle to resist U.S. aggression and save the nation. This stand is open and aboveboard, firm, and unshakable.

Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia has drawn Soviet influence into Southeast Asia, which seriously threatens the peace and security of this region, China, and the whole world. As a member of the United Nations, China is dutybound to safeguard its national security as well as peace and order throughout the world. However, the Vietnamese authorities look upon China with hatred for this reason and have constantly provoked incidents along the Sino-Vietnamese border. It is thus clear that the invasion of Cambodia and the anti-China stand are two interrelated aspects of Vietnam's pursuance of regional hegemonism. The Vietnamese authorities confuse black and white by saying that the Cambodian issue is a problem affecting its relations with China. The sinister end of this scheme is to deceive the world public opinion, shift the responsibility for the Cambodian issue onto China, and justify its act of aggression. Public opinion within the ASEAN nations has already indicated a clear understanding of that problem. The Sino-Vietnamese conflicts are not contradictions between the two nations. They are chiefly caused by Vietnam's ambitions with regard to Cambodia. As everybody knows, China will agree to resume talks with Vietnam to improve relations between the two nations provided that Vietnam agrees to withdraw all its troops from Cambodia. It is thus clear that Vietnam's so-called theory of Chinese threats can deceive nobody.

Fourth, since 1982, Vietnam has constantly exaggerated what have been called partial withdrawals or gradual withdrawals. It has staged so-called troop withdrawal farces for invited foreign reporters. Did the Vietnamese really want to withdraw troops for their own salvation? No, absolutely not. Public opinion in ASEAN and the world pointed out long ago that the so-called partial withdrawal is nothing more than a rotation of troops. Vietnam's sole objective is to deceive world public opinion with a false troop withdrawal, stall for time and consolidate its military occupation of Cambodia. What is especially ridiculous is that Vietnam has always made the elimination of the Khmer Rouge a precondition for its complete troop withdrawal.

Our country's representative to the United Nations Ling Qing pointed out that it is as ridiculous as a burglar insisting that he would not leave until the owner of the house is removed.

The international struggle around the Cambodian issue has continued unabated over the past few years. While consolidating its military occupation in Cambodia, Vietnam has played every possible trick in the diplomatic arena. However, Vietnam's clumsy performances only more fully expose the hideous features of an aggressor and make it increasingly isolated in the international community.

BELJING VIETNAMESE CRITICIZES SRV PLAN

OW181133 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Unattributed commentary: "On Vietnam's So-Called Model for Peaceful Coexistence"]

[Text] Early this year, the Vietnamese authorities put forth a so-called model for peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia while feverishly launching a new dry-season offensive against the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces.

At a recent Hanoi press conference, Vo Dong Giang, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign affairs, said: The Cambodia issue is closely related to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. There must be a model for peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia before speaking about independence, sovereignty, and security in the region. What model for peaceful coexistence is Vietnam peddling?

The answer can be found in the following points of Mr Vo Dong Giang's stance designed to resolve the Cambodian issue:

First, Mr Vo Dong Giang holds that the key to the present Cambodian issue is not Vietnam's troops withdrawal from Cambodia. He criticized other people's pressure on Vietnam, demanding that Vietnam totally withdraw its troops from Cambodia before 1990. That statement is really difficult to understand. Completing yearly troop withdrawal plans by 1990 is the very proposal Vietnam put forth some time ago. Does Mr Vo Dong Giang's statement show the utter hypocrisy of the Vietnamese plan? A total of 180,000-200,000 Vietnamese invaders remain in Cambodia, undermining the peace and stability of Southeast Asia.

Second, Mr Vo Dong Giang stressed: The withdrawal or nonwithdrawal of Vietnamese troops must be linked to the gradual growth of Cambodia's Phnom Penh regime, to the ability or inability of that government to shoulder all military tasks. That prerequisite condition proves that, aside from using their aggressor troops to hunt down the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, the Vietnamese authorities have constantly bolstered the strength of the Cambodian puppet army, using Cambodians to fight Cambodians, in pursuit of their goal of a lasting occupation of Cambodia.

Third, Mr Vo Dong Giang has requested that all Cambodian factions or individuals hold talks with the Heng Samrin administration as a condition for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. This is the bait that the Vietnamese authorities are dangling before the three Democratic Kampuchean factions for the purpose of making them recognize the legitimacy of the Heng Samrin regime and the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia as a fait accompli.

Fourth, Mr Vo Dong Giang reiterated that the Cambodian issue cannot be separately resolved, and requested that the world community find a solution to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia and eliminate the so-called interference by outside powers. He said that is the precondition for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. He also threatened that if such a solution cannot be found, Vietnam will find it necessary to withdraw its troops gradually.

The Vietnamese authorities' scheme is very clear: They attempt to use that topsy-turvy measure to create a pretext for their lasting occupation of Cambodia. The aforementioned points of Mr Vo Dong Giang's stance fully prove that Vietnam's so-called model for peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia is a model that undermines peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a model furthering its expansionist-hegemonic policy. This model runs counter to the common aspirations of the people in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world, and to the resolutions on the Cambodian issue approved by various UN General Assembly sessions.

The correct way to resolve the Cambodian issue is the implementation of the related UN General Assembly resolutions: Vietnam must unconditionally and totally withdraw its troops from Cambodia and end its invasion and occupation of Cambodia, so that the Cambodian people can build a peaceful, independent, neutral, and nonaligned country without foreign interference. That is the only way to remove the hot spot in Southeast Asia resulting from Vietnam's invasion. That is a genuine model for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TRADE VISIT TO INDONESIA

BK200913 Beijing International Service in Indonesian 0830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, a 7-man commodity inspection delegation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade [CCPIT] today left Beijing for Jakarta via Singapore to pay a friendly visit to Indonesia and hold consultations with the relevant Indonesian bodies on [words indistinct] in Sino-Indonesian direct trade relations.

The delegation is headed by CCPIT Vice Chairman Guo Dongpo as chief delegate, and the vice director of the PRC State Export-Import Commodity Inspection Bureau, (Qi Zongyen), as deputy chief delegate. The delegation, which is scheduled to make a week-long stay in Indonesia, will leave Jakarta for home on 28 January.

SINO-BRITISH LAND COMMISSION REACHES AGREEMENT

OWL71442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1434 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Hong Kong, January 17 (XINHUA) -- An agreement was reached by the two sides of the Sino-British Land Commission on accounting arrangements for premium income from land transactions. This was stated in a press release issued here today by the commission at the end of its two-day seventh meeting.

"The two sides," the press release added, "also reviewed with satisfaction the progress made by the commission during the first six months of its operation." "During this period, the two sides, in the spirit of friendly cooperation and in accordance with the provisions of Annex III to the Sino-British joint declaration, have reached agreement on a range of legal documents for land transactions, the land disposal program for the 1985-86 financial year, the average cost of land production for the year and the accounting arrangements for premium income," it said. These agreements, the press release said, are beneficial to the operation of the property market, economic development and land administration in Hong Kong.

The commission's first meeting was held here last July. Hong Kong public opinion values highly the commission for its operation. Some public figures pointed out that both sides had contributed constructive service to the prosperity and stability of Hong Kong. The next meeting of the commission will be held in March to discuss the land disposal program for the 1985-87 financial year, the press release said.

BEIJING RADIO ON AFGHANISTAN PROBLEM, PART 1

OW180532 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 15 Jan 86

[First of 3-part series on Afghanistan from the "International Current Events" program entitled: "Why Did the Soviet Union Invade and Occupy Afghanistan?"]

[Text] By the end of 1979, the Soviet Army had flagrantly invaded Afghanistan, ignoring the basic precepts of international relations. This action shocked the world. The people of the entire world had good reason to be shocked. The Soviet Union had always advertised that holding high the banner of anti-imperialism, it was the loyal and reliable friend of the people of the Third World. However, it sent armed troops to invade and occupy a small, weak, and nonaligned country of the Third World, creating a precedent for all such future armed interventions.

A major power within the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union has restricted its stationing of troops to within allied countries prior to its invasion and occupation of Afghanistan which, as a non-ally of the Soviet Union, had not requested the dispatch of Soviet troops. The Soviet Union's armed occupation of Afghanistan fully reveals the truth behind the myth that the Soviet Union is the friend of the people of the Third World.

Equally shocking was the fact that, in satisfying its own strategic needs in its rivalry with the United States for world hegemonism, the Soviet Union did not hesitate to harm other countries' interests and use armed force to occupy and dominate them. The Soviet Union's invasion and occupation of Afghanistan was a prophetic beginning. Such bullying and hegemonic action on the part of the Soviet Union is a serious threat to the entire world, particularly the weak and small countries of the Third World.

Before its invasion and occupation of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union had been stepping up its interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs and supporting and instigating coups in that country. This had put the world's public opinion on the alert. While making the critical decision to invade Afghanistan, the Soviet Union knew too well that the whole world would condemn it. So it fabricated an excuse for the invasion, arrogantly alleging that it was sending troops to Afghanistan at its own request to help the Afghan people ward off invading foreign forces.

Now, why did the Soviet Union invade Afghanistan? Its invasion of Afghanistan was designed to pave the way for its strategy of southward expansion. In its strategy of contending with the United States for world hegemony, the rivalry for domination of the Indian Ocean is an important link in its expansion plan. Once the Indian Ocean is under its control, it has easy access to the Pacific Ocean to the east and to the Atlantic Ocean through the southern tip of Africa to the west. At present, South Asia and the southwestern Indian Ocean are one of the areas of greatest contention between the two superpowers.

Although the Soviet Union had sent its fleets to the Indian Ocean beginning in 1968, it also wanted to have a land passageway for its drive southward. Spanning the Eurasian Continent, the Soviet Union's shortest direct passageway to the Indian Ocean is to cut through its southwestern neighbor Afghanistan and Afghanistan's neighbor, either Pakistan or Iran, and then proceed southward. Afghanistan's strategic position is extremely important to the Soviet Union in that it serves as a springboard for its southward drive.

For many years, the Soviet Union had sought control of Afghanistan to help carry out its expansion strategy. That is why the Soviet Union supported or instigated coups in Afghanistan whenever the incumbent Afghan leaders demonstrated the slightest dissatisfaction with the Soviets or whenever the Soviets considered them unsatisfactory. In the little more than 1 year from April 1978 to the end of 1979 when the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan, it supported or instigated three coups in Afghanistan. During the last one, the Soviet Union sent its Army to invade Afghanistan, executed Amin, the Afghan leader who was suspicious of the Soviet Union, and put Karmal on the stage. The Soviet Union's intent was all too obvious. It wanted Afghanistan to be absolutely subservient to and willingly ordered about by the Soviet Union so that it would meet no obstacles at all on its drive southward.

It is absurd that the Soviet Union should have claimed that its armed invasion of Afghanistan was committed at the request of Afghanistan. Nobody would believe that the Afghan people would request the Soviet Union to massacre them.

The Soviet Union has been increasing its troop strength in the 6 years since it invaded Afghanistan. The current total strength is about 120,000. Another 30,000 Soviet troops are stationed along the Afghan-Soviet border where they constantly attack Afghan resistance forces.

The Soviet invasion troops are equipped with modern weapons, including airplanes, tanks, armored cars, big guns, guided missiles, and napalm bombs. It has been disclosed that the Soviet Union has dispatched over 600 military airplanes to Afghanistan. The Soviet invasion army adopts a barbarous scorched earth policy and carries out indiscriminate bombing, destroying large sectors of land and crops and massacring innocent people to create a no-man's-land, thereby inflicting unprecedented havoc on the Afghan people. The Soviet Union has massacred 1.1 million Afghan people since its invasion of Afghanistan. It has forced 4 to 5 million Afghans to flee their country. While the Soviet invasion army has committed so many towering crimes in Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has repeatedly stated that its armed invasion of Afghanistan is fulfilling international obligations -- an attempt to fool the people of the world.

The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan over 6 years ago shocked the people of the world. More than 6 years have passed. The Soviet Union's perpetrations in Afghanistan have enabled the people of the world to understand it still better. The Soviet Union's so-called internationalism is nothing more than hegemonism and expansionism. Its armed occupation of Afghanistan is promoted purely by its contention with the United States for world hegemonism. Yet, it portrays itself as a gentleman of honor, claiming that it is responding to Afghanistan's plea for assistance. Playing a thief crying "stop thief," it claims that it has sent troops to Afghanistan to help the Afghans ward off invading foreign forces. In fact, the Soviet Union stops at nothing and commits all manner of crimes. What the Soviet Union has done in Afghanistan justly tells the true nature of its aggression against Afghanistan.

MINISTER ARRIVES IN BANGLADESH FOR CONFERENCE

OW161917 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, January 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Chemical Industry Qin Zhongda arrived here this evening to attend the three-day second session of China-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission.

Addressing newsmen upon his arrival at the airport, Qin said the session is of "very great importance," and he has come to Bangladesh to explore new areas for cooperation in economic, science and technology fields. He will at the same time review with his Bangladesh colleagues the progress in the bilateral cooperation achieved since the first session in Beijing in September 1984, he said.

Meanwhile, financial advisor to Bangladesh President, M. Syeduzzaman, said that the forthcoming session is very important since it is the first meeting between the two countries after Bangladesh launched its Third Five-Year Plan (1985-90) last July. He believed that many concrete projects for cooperation will be worked out at the session. Both Syeduzzaman and Qin said that the two governments have attached great importance to relations with each other and felt satisfied with progress achieved in bilateral cooperation.

During his week-long stay here, the Chinese minister is scheduled to visit a number of projects and places. He will take part in the inauguration of a China-aided chemical fertilizer factory located about 110 km east of Dhaka on January 20.

Joint Ventures Agreed

OW191640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Dhaka, January 19 (XINHUA) -- Bangladesh and China have agreed to facilitate joint venture collaboration in the fields of leather processing, light engineering, textiles finishing and spinning and other small industries. This was announced here this evening at the end of a three-day second session of the Sino-Bangladesh joint commission at a press conference by heads of the two government delegations to the joint meeting. They are M. Syeduzzaman, financial advisor to the Bangladesh president, and Qin Zhongda, Chinese Minister of Chemical Industry.

Since 1975 when the two countries established diplomatic relations, China has helped Bangladesh build a number of projects including a textile mill in October 1983 and a chemical fertilizer factory to be inaugurated tomorrow, M. Syeduzzaman said. At present the construction of two other China-aided major projects -- one water conservancy project and one bridge -- is under way, he said, adding that China has also agreed to help build a mini-hydropower plant in northern Bangladesh.

Qin Zhongda expressed China's willingness to cooperate with Bangladesh in those fields like mining and exploitation of coal deposits, development of sericulture and construction of chemical projects in fertilizer, soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine. The two sides also discussed issues relating to the implementation of the Bangladesh-China maritime and air transport agreements and measures to balance the volume of bilateral trade. They announced that the next joint commission session will be held in Beijing in the first half of 1987. The first session was held in September 1984 after the joint commission was set up in 1983.

Qin Zhongda arrived here on January 16. Before his departure for home on January 23 he will visit a number of projects and places including Chittagong, Bangladesh's largest seaport.

FURTHER ON SUDANESE DELEGATION'S VISIT

Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW151515 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang told a high-ranking Sudanese delegation here today that China and Sudan enjoyed good relations and sincerely trusted each other.

The visiting delegation is being led by Lieutenant General Muhammed Tawfiq Khalil, a member of Sudan's Transitional Military Council and chief staff of the Armed Forces.

Zhao said he was convinced that through the common efforts of both countries, Sino-Sudanese traditional friendship and bilateral trade and economic relations would make constant progress. The Chinese premier praised the "wise" policies being carried out by the new Sudanese authorities, and said he hoped the Sudanese people would make new achievements in safeguarding their national sovereignty and unity, and developing their economy.

Zhao asked Tawfiq Khalil to convey his best regards to 'Abd al-Dahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council, and Al-Jazuli Daf'Allah, prime minister of the transitional government.

Tawfiq Khalil said he was glad that the two countries shared common views on many international issues. He said that during their three days here, the delegations had taken part in very friendly talks with their hosts, and he sincerely thanked China for support given to Sudan.

Present at the meeting was He Qizong, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Earlier, the delegation visited the Great Wall and the Ming Tombs in Beijing.

Accords Signed

OW160954 Beijing XINHUA in English 0929 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA) -- A summary of talks on cultural and educational cooperation between China and the Sudan was signed here this morning.

Also signed on the same occasion were three documents concerning economic relations between the two countries, namely, the agreement on the establishment of a mixed committee for economic and trade cooperation, a trade protocol for the year of 1986 and a protocol on the implementation of the economic and technical cooperation agreement which was concluded on December 15, 1984.

The signing ceremony was witnessed by Chinese Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun and Lieutenant General Muhammed Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council and chief of the Armed Forces of the Sudan, who is visiting China at the head of a high-ranking Sudanese delegation.

After the signing ceremony, the Sudanese visitors left Beijing for a tour of southern China. Seeing the guests off, Tian Jiyun described their five-day stay in the Chinese capital as "fruitful."

Delegation Departs

OW191100 Beijing XINHUA in English 1039 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Guangzhou, January 19 (XINHUA) -- a high-ranking Sudanese delegation led by Lieut. General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council, left here for home by train via Hong Kong this morning at the end of its friendly visit to China.

Khalil, also chief of staff of the Armed Forces, told XINHUA before his departure that the visit has strengthened friendly relations and cooperation between the Sudan and China. During the meetings, he said, Chinese leaders appreciated policies pursued by the Sudan and fully understood the problems the country was confronted with.

The delegation arrived here from Xiamen by special plane yesterday. On that day evening the Sudanese visitors were guests of honor at a banquet given by the people's government of the Guangdong Province.

PENG ZHEN EXPRESSES PRC SUPPORT FOR ZIMBABWE

OW201900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1843 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Hangzhou, January 20 (XINHUA) -- China and all other countries which uphold the cause of justice support the struggle of the Zimbabwean people, Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress (NPC) standing Committee, said today. At a meeting here with Nolan Makombe, president of Zimbabwe's Senate, Peng said China will, as always, support the struggle of the Zimbabwean and other southern African peoples against the apartheid policies of the South African authorities. He praised the achievements scored by Zimbabwe under Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in its struggle for independence and economic development.

Makombe thanked the Chinese Communist Party and people for their "brotherly" assistance to his country. He said southern Africa is still in turmoil due to the apartheid policies of the South African authorities, and the Zimbabwean people are determined to safeguard their independence gained at the cost of bloodshed. Peng said the South African authorities obstinately clung to their apartheid policies and obstruct the independence of Namibia, bringing down upon their heads worldwide criticism. "They are very isolated now," he added.

Briefing the visitor on China's experience in revolution and economic construction, Peng said that economic development and moral character-building were the main tasks after the establishment of new China in 1949.

China's current economic reforms illustrate the country's efforts in this direction, he said. Talking about his recent tour of several eastern provinces of China, the chairman said economic development in both cities and rural areas is progressing well. Though new problems do crop up during the reform efforts, he said, "we must keep exploring the way ahead. The course of the reforms is unchangeable and they are bound to succeed." The two sides shared the desire to further their cooperation in all fields. The visitors arrived here this morning accompanied by He Ying, a member of the NPC Standing Committee.

HU QILI STRESSES IDEOLOGICAL, POLITICAL WORK

OW200759 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- In order to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the Central Secretariat has decided to devote greater efforts to intensifying and improving ideological and political work and achieving a fundamental change for the better in party style and social conduct and, at the same time, continue to work on major economic principles and policies. This was said by Hu Qili, member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, at the graduation ceremony at the Central Party School today. The efforts will cover the following four aspects this year: education in the current situation; the improvement of party style; the development of correct guideline in the ideological, cultural, and theoretical fields; and the strengthening of political and legal work.

Wang Zhen, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission and president of the Central Party School, presided over the graduation ceremony. Also attending were Han Guang, permanent secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission; Wei Jianxing and Zhu Houze, respectively director of the Organization Department and the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee; and Jiang Nanxiang, first vice president of the Central Party School.

In his speech, Hu Qili first extended, on behalf of the Central Secretariat, warm congratulations to the graduates on their completion of study at the party school and wished them greater success after they return to their working posts. His speech was divided into three parts: first, economic development and reforms; second, building spiritual civilization and improving party style; and third, the question of combining theory with practice.

Discussing the building of spiritual civilization and improvement of party style, Hu Qili said: While working for a high level of material civilization, we must strive to build a high level of socialist spiritual civilization. This is a strategic principle for building socialism. The history of socialism and the present situation in China have repeatedly told us that the success or failure of socialism depends on whether or not we adhere to this principle. In order to promote the building of socialist spiritual civilization, the Central Secretariat has decided to take the following practical measures:

-- Pay close attention to education in the current situation. He said: Correct understanding and analysis of the situation is the basis for formulating our policies and achieving unity in thinking and action under the guidance of the party's line, principles, and policies. Why is it all the more necessary to stress education in the situation when it becomes better? It is because the better the situation is, the easier it is to cultivate blind optimism and differences in thinking and understanding among the people. Judging from our past experiences, most errors were made at a time when the situation was good. Therefore, we should pay close attention to education in the situation and conduct it on a regular basis. Previously we devoted attention mainly to education in the situation at schools. From now on we should intensify the education in depth and width and focus it on all cadres, staff and workers, and intellectuals. On the basis of this education, we will unfold a nationwide democratic discussion this year focusing on the benefits and problems of the economic structural reform in order to sum up the experience and lessons of the past 10 years since the downfall of the "gang of four," obtain a clear understanding of the excellent situation, achieve unity in thinking, and facilitate the reforms.

-- Pay close attention to improving party style. In improving party style, Hu Qili told the graduates, it is necessary to first set good examples with their own deeds and, second, improve the party style of their respective organs, units, and localities. He said: We must not just pay lip service to improving party style, but must dare to take firm action. Those who have broken the law should be punished by imprisonment or death by the law. Currently it is necessary to concentrate on major and grave cases, especially those in which senior cadres or their children are involved. It is necessary to smash the resistance and thoroughly investigate such cases so that we can execute one as a warning to a hundred and save a group of cadres. Although our policy is still one of not resorting to the method of political campaigning, it is necessary to make un-failing and earnest efforts to improve party style and social conduct, which is a protracted task. Starting from the meeting of 8,000 cadres of the central organs this year, we should make relentless efforts for the next 2 years to strive for marked improvement in party style and social conduct. In carrying out the four modernizations program, we should employ dual tactics, paying attention to both construction and law enforcement, including party discipline and state laws. Without the people's democratic dictatorship, there will be no social stability and unity, or success of the modernization drive; and without healthy party style and social conduct, it is impossible to carry out the reforms, and it can only undermine the development of social forces of production.

-- Pay close attention to the development of correct guidelines in the ideological, cultural, and theoretical fields. He said: An important aspect in building spiritual civilization is to enrich the people's cultural life with quality spiritual food. In recent years, comrades in the ideological, cultural, and theoretical fields have done a tremendous job in producing voluminous outstanding works and have contributed greatly to the building of socialist spiritual civilization. However, there have also been a few vulgar and poisonous works, especially in cinema, TV, radio, newspapers and periodicals, and books, which can exert a great influence on the thinking, morality, and mental outlook of the hundreds of millions of viewers and readers. Therefore, in intensifying the building of spiritual civilization, it is imperative to focus attention on work in the cultural and media fields. The central authorities urge departments and units in charge of cultural and media work to develop correct guidelines, clearly define their position and role in building spiritual civilization, improve the political and professional quality of their ranks, and strengthen and improve the party's leadership in order to produce more and better spiritual food and serve the building of the two civilizations. The cultural and media departments should uphold the four cardinal principles, adhere to the objective of serving the people, and place social benefit above anything else. Quality spiritual food that appeals very much to audiences and readers can also produce great economic results. Under the socialist system, the social benefit and economic results of spiritual food should be identical, not contradictory. It is necessary to increase economic results under the premise of improving social benefit. Comrades in the cultural and media fields should take the lead in conscientiously building spiritual civilization.

-- Pay close attention to political and legal work. He said that the political and legal front are important fields having a bearing on whether or not we can consolidate our socialist regime and stabilize our socialist society. To achieve a fundamental improvement in party style and social conduct, we depend, first, on education and, second, on the legal system. Political and legal departments should conduct their work in accordance with the development of the situation. They must, first, protect the people's lives, property, and legitimate rights and interests, and, second, strike at the handful of criminals that are hazardous to public order to check crime. In the new era, the political and legal work should keep abreast of the needs of the modernization drive and serve the building of the two civilizations, opening to the outside world, and the reform.

The fighting goal of the political and legal work is to work hard for a number of years to turn China into one of the countries with the best social order in the world. The realization of this goal is entirely possible.

Turning to the question of combining theory with practice, Hu Qili said: The primary task for leaders is to combine the principles of Marxism with the practical experience of the modernization drive and strive to improve their ability to solve practical problems in light of Marxism. At the National Conference of Party Delegates, Comrade Xiaoping once again called on party cadres at all levels, first of all, leading cadres, to study Marxist theory. Comrade Yaobang also spoke on the question of theoretical work at a recent meeting of the Secretariat.

We should, in accordance with the direction of Comrade Xiaoping's instruction and the guidelines of Comrade Yaobang's speech, make solid efforts to study and creatively apply Marxism in order to raise the theoretical level of the whole party this year, especially among senior and middle-ranking cadres. To achieve this goal, he set three demands. They are: It is necessary to fully understand the importance of raising the level of Marxism; it is necessary to take a scientific approach toward Marxism; and the Central Party School should contribute more to raising the level of Marxism.

Hu Qili said: A scientific approach toward Marxism is one of upholding its basic principles while doing away with certain outdated specific principles or those that have proved not entirely valid in practice and replacing them with new principles. This means enriching and developing Marxism in light of practical experience derived from the new era and the new historical period.

He said: In adhering to the basic direction of theoretical work, the theorists should closely combine theory with practice, and apply the Marxist stand, views, and methods in studying problems concerning China and the world. This should be the basic principle of theoretical work. A militant Marxist should take a firm stand against a trend of thought that is critical or skeptical of or even attacks Marxism, in order to defend the basic principles of Marxism.

On the present conditions of the contingent of theoretical workers and theoretical work, he said: We have a sizable army of theoretical workers, and the political quality of an overwhelming majority of the comrades is good. Much work has been done, and successes have been achieved in some fields.

However, there are also considerable shortcomings among the contingent of theoretical workers. First, they are still incapable of meeting practical needs, and second they are still lagging behind the demands and expectations of the vast numbers of cadres and people. It should be pointed out that some comrades in theoretical circles lack an interest and enthusiasm in the reality of present-day China. They either adopt an evasive attitude toward practical problems or shut their eyes to anti-Marxist statements. This is not a Marxist attitude. We should now advocate a mental attitude of firm and persistent conviction in Marxism.

In conclusion, Hu Qili told the graduates: Comrades, although you have completed your study at the party school, you have not completed your task of studying Marxism. The party school provides a classroom for studying Marxism, but the practical experience in reform and modernization also provide a classroom, a larger one, for studying Marxism. Your graduation from the party school should be considered as entering a big classroom from a small one. It is hoped that you will compete with each other to achieve better scores in the big classroom.

FURTHER ON 14TH SESSION OF 6TH NPC STANDING COMMITTEE

Yang Yichen on Economic Crimes

OW180121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1231 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- In a report delivered to the NPC Standing Committee on 13 January on the efforts of procuratorial organs to combat serious economic offenses, Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, said: Over the past year, procuratorial organs at all levels in China have further stepped up the procuratorial work on economic crimes, making new progress in the struggle against serious economic offenses and initiating an encouraging trend marked by successive breakthroughs.

Yang Yichen noted: During the period from the second half of 1984 to the first half of 1985, economic offenses appeared along with other unhealthy trends. Taking advantage of other unhealthy tendencies, serious economic offenses managed to gain considerable ground. In July 1985, we called on procuratorial organs to combat serious economic crimes as if they were carrying out a major task while continuing to fight criminal offenses with unabated efforts. After the central authorities had called for curbing new unhealthy trends, party committees at all levels further strengthened their leadership over the fight against economic offenses, and various departments in charge of economic affairs began to conduct general financial, taxation, and price investigations and to launch corporate reorganization and consolidation. Promptly seizing this good opportunity, we issued circulars on several occasions, urging procuratorial organs at all levels to coordinate closely with those general financial, taxation, and price investigations and with the work of corporate reorganization and consolidation, to seek clues to cases; and to investigate and deal with economic crimes. The number of economic offenses that procuratorial organs throughout China investigated and dealt with in 1985 was the highest in recent years, with greater progress being made during the second half. According to statistics, from January through November 1985, procuratorial organs throughout China formally investigated a total of 26,772 economic criminal cases, 5,937 of which were important; arrested 14,220 economic offenders; prosecuted 12,711 people; and recovered an economic loss of more than 140 million yuan for the state. Facts have proven that for the procuratorial organs to attach greater importance to combating economic crimes and tackle it as a major task of the present is in line with the guiding ideology of the CPC Central Committee; with the needs of opening to the outside world, enlivening the domestic economy, and carrying out reforms; and with the tasks and responsibilities of procuratorial organs as provided for by law.

Yang Yichen stated: Major steps taken by procuratorial organs in various localities in the past year included:

1. Enhancing the understanding of the importance and urgency of fighting economic crimes and undertaking the task of combating economic offenses as a chief personal business;
2. Concentrating on and harshly dealing with major cases;
3. Systematically investigating economic offenses;
4. Striving to foster the courage and skill needed to confront difficulties and smashing powerful connections and protection;

5. Stepping up the study and interpretation of relevant laws and policies so that they could be applied effectively;
6. Strengthening guidance and promoting the steady development of the struggle;
7. Propagating legal education with typical examples as teaching material;
8. Waging a general war against serious economic crimes under the leadership of party committees.

Yang Yichen emphatically said: Since economic crimes are still quite rampant, it is necessary to persist in the struggle against serious economic offenses unswervingly. He said: Although the struggle against serious economic offenses has achieved great results in the past year, criminal economic activities are still widespread. The enormity of the amounts involved, the seriousness of the harm done, the meanness of the measures taken, and the severity of the circumstances have attained exceptional proportions since the founding of the PRC. The major characteristics of the current criminal economic activities are as follows:

1. Widespread conspiracies in committing crimes, with collusion between insiders and outsiders and between higher-ups and subordinates;
2. Criminal activities involving speculation and fraud conducted in the names of "company," "center," and "trading house," and with the use of contracts or false contracts;
3. Criminal economic activities extensively launched by some state-run and collective enterprises and establishments as well as state organs in collaboration with lawless elements in society, whereby both sides take advantage of each other;
4. Criminal activities carried out by some lawless elements who try every means to get through the loopholes in policies, systems, and management methods in various forms;
5. Crimes committed again by people with previous criminal records who are being placed in important positions as "people with exceptional abilities" or "people who are capable of bringing wealth."

At present, there are, indeed, a number of lawless elements carrying out criminal activities in the economic circle at all risks and by all means. They have caused serious harm. Economically, they have undermined the socialist construction; politically, they have disrupted public and social order; and ideologically, they have contaminated social conduct. Therefore, the fight against economic crimes has an important bearing on the success and failure of our socialist undertakings. As such, no efforts should be relaxed.

Yang Yichen noted: With the current excellent political and economic situation in China, we will certainly be able to suppress the raging fury of economic crimes if only we do not fail to seize upon the current excellent opportunity to sum up experiences and draw lessons, to strive to consolidate and enhance the already found tendency, to persist in the principle of meting out harsh punishment in accordance with the law, to correct and combat unfavorable phenomena, to deal sternly with major cases, and to take an overall approach to the problems.

He said: Tempered and tested in their struggle over the past year, procuratorial cadres and officers have improved their political and professional qualities. All are determined to conscientiously implement the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates; to act righteously, honestly, and uprightly; to enforce law impartially; to foster and protect the good image of the procuratorial ranks; and to make new contributions to the struggle against serious economic offenses.

He Dongchang on Education Bill

OW171301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1433 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by the State Council, He Dongchang, vice minister in charge of the State Education Commission, explained the draft compulsory education bill at the plenary meeting of the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee this afternoon. He said: The implementation of compulsory education is an urgent need in building socialist material and spiritual civilization in our country. It is of strategic importance to the development of our country and nation and concerns the cultivation of people in various fields and the elevation of the whole nation's scientific and cultural level.

He Dongchang said: Since the founding of New China, we have made great developments in basic education and the situation in which 80 percent of the population at that time illiterate has been fundamentally changed. According to a statistical report made in 1985, the enrollment rate reached as high as 95.9 percent among children of primarily school age, and 68 percent of them go on to junior middle schools in both cities and rural areas. However, primary education is still very weak at present. Our country is seriously short of qualified teachers and necessary school buildings and facilities, thus leading to the generally poor quality of education. In most rural areas, primary education is still not universal, and new generations of illiterates continue to emerge. This situation is sharply contradictory to the task of building a rich, powerful, democratic, civilized, and modern socialist state by the people of the whole country.

Therefore, we must through legislation organize people's governments at various levels and mobilize people of all nationalities in our country to actively and systematically promote compulsory education with great efforts. This has become a very urgent task in the building of the "four modernizations." The State Education Commission has drafted the compulsory education bill of the People's Republic of China in the light of the actual situation in our country after making repeated investigations and studies and summing up past experiences. In drafting the bill, we have extensively solicited opinions from various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, and various departments concerned as well as from people of various circles in society.

Concerning the nature of compulsory education, He Dongchang said: Compulsory education means having school-age children receive formal education for a set number of years in accordance with the stipulations of the law and which is compulsory in nature. According to the stipulations in our country's Constitution on the right and obligation of citizens to receive education, the draft bill stipulates that our country will make 9 years of schooling compulsory. It requires all school-age children, with the exception of special cases approved by the authorities concerned, to attend school and receive education. It strictly forbids any organizations or individuals to employ youngsters and children before they have completed their compulsory education. It stresses that the state, society, and all families must ensure that school-age children will have the right to receive education according to the law. In other articles, the draft bill also specifically points out the obligations of the state, society, and families in this respect. According to the nature of compulsory education, the draft bill has stipulated compulsory measures against those who refuse to share such responsibility. This is necessary in order to ensure the implementation of compulsory education.

Concerning the starting age for compulsory education and different school systems, He Dongchang said: According to the general situation of children's mental and bodily growth, it is appropriate to begin compulsory education when children reach 6 years of age. Therefore, the draft bill stipulates that the starting age for compulsory education is 6 years old. For exceedingly intelligent children, and in some special cases, the starting age may be earlier. However, I must report that at present the age for entering primary school in most places in our country is 7. If we change it to 6 within a very short time, we will experience an even greater shortage of teachers, school buildings, facilities, and funds. In the vast rural areas, in particular, even primary school education is not compulsory, and difficulties will be greater there. Accordingly, the draft bill stipulates that in areas where conditions are poor the starting age for compulsory education may be postponed to 7 years of age. Various places should actively create favorable conditions for the gradual transition from 7 to 6 years old. However, we must do it properly and pay attention to smooth transition and must not do so abruptly, so as to avoid the situation in which children of different ages begin their primary school education in the same school year. Otherwise the schools will be overcrowded, and education quality will also be adversely affected. As to some remote mountainous areas and sparsely populated areas, the beginning age for school education may be delayed and decided by related provinces and autonomous regions according to the actual situation.

He Dongchang said: Based on the situation of development of economy, culture, and education in various localities, the implementation of 9-year compulsory education may be divided into primary school and junior middle school. At present, the system of our country's primary school and junior middle school education includes "6 and 3" "5 and 4" "5 and 3" and 9-year schooling. The actual situation is that there are many different kinds of schooling. The actual situation is that there are many different kinds of school systems in our country at present. I must especially point out that at present in most rural areas the primary schools and junior middle schools are based on the "5 and 3" system. If we immediately transform them into "5 and 4" system or "6 and 3" system, we will face great difficulties in finding teachers, school buildings, facilities, and funds. Under such circumstances, the arbitrary transition from "5 and 3" to "5 and 4" or "6 and 3" system will not be favorable to the popularization of junior middle school education in the vast rural areas. Therefore, in the course of implementing 9-year compulsory education, we should allow the current "5 and 3" system in rural areas to exist for a certain period during the transitional period. The division of primary and junior middle school education will be decided by the State Education Commission after summing up experiences according to the draft bill.

On the question of steps in promoting 9-year compulsory education. He Dongchang said: In implementing 9-year compulsory education, we must proceed from the actual situation of imbalance in the development and economy and culture in various localities, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, pay attention to both quantity and quality, and adopt gradual and systematic steps in line with local conditions. We can generally classify the whole country into three categories, namely cities and certain developed areas in the hinterland where 9-year compulsory education will be implemented around 1990 with desirable quantity and quality, less developed cities and towns and rural areas where compulsory primary school education will be implemented around 1990 with desirable quantity and quality and preparations made for the implementation of 9-year compulsory education around 1995, and areas with poor economic and cultural background and poor national conditions where we must make efforts to promote compulsory education in various forms and to a certain extent according to the progress in economic development.

On the question of relying on the strength of localities and society in running schools, He Dongchang said: An important experience in popularizing primary school education for years to come in our country is that we must adhere to the principle of "walking on two legs" [referring to a series of policies for balancing the relations between industry and agriculture, heavy and light industry, enterprises run by the central government and those run by local authorities, etc.] in running schools. The implementation of compulsory education cannot be done totally by the state. Therefore, the draft bill stipulates that the people's government at various levels in various localities will make reasonable efforts to set up primary schools, junior middle schools, and secondary vocational and technical schools. In addition, according to the stipulations of the Constitution, the state will encourage various enterprises, institutions, and other economic and social organizations to set up schools. According to the law, enterprises, institutions and rural units have the social obligation to promote education because this is in line with the interests of their own staff members and workers and villagers. They must not consider it an unreasonable burden. In setting up schools, various rural units should gather necessary funds for the building of schools and facilities. The people's government at county level and above should give some subsidies to areas with real difficulties. The personnel organization and budget for schools set up by enterprises and other units will follow related regulations of the state.

On the question of free tuition in implementing compulsory education, He Dongchang said: Free tuition is an important measure in implementing compulsory education and this is also a common policy adopted by various countries in the world in order to promote compulsory education. In the 1950's, our country waived tuition for middle and primary schools and only collected some miscellaneous fees. Later, owing to the "10 years of turmoil," educational administration was in a state of confusion and we again used the method of collecting both "tuition and miscellaneous fees." We must now correct this situation. In view of the current financial situation of our country and tight educational funds, it is still necessary to collect a small amount of miscellaneous fees. The draft bill stipulates that the state will waive tuition for students receiving compulsory education and in some areas with favorable conditions miscellaneous fees may also be eliminated. The methods of eliminating miscellaneous fees will be formulated by various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities according to their actual conditions. Besides, the draft bill also stipulates that the state will establish a scholarship system to help poor students go to school. The system of providing scholarships for students will be implemented generally at middle schools because they are set up in selected places. Primary schools are usually locally near students' homes and so the scholarship system will only be implemented at primary schools located in regions where people of minority nationalities reside or poor areas and in places where students must live at schools.

On the question of raising the quality of compulsory education, he said: At present, the quality of primary school and middle school education in our country is generally quite low. This is a weak link in the entire educational effort. Therefore, the draft bill stipulates that in implementing compulsory education it is imperative to carry out the educational policy of the state and strive to raise teaching quality. We must carry out all-round reform in the arrangements of subjects, instructional matter, teaching methods, and examinations in order to help students actively and vigorously develop their morality, intelligence, and health.

On the question of funds for implementing compulsory education and conditions for setting up schools, He Dongchang said: Based on our country's long experience, we must carry out the policy of collecting educational funds through various channels. First, the draft bill stipulates that the State Council and people's governments at various levels must increase the appropriation of funds for compulsory education at a rate higher than the increase of their regular revenue. The educational funds for this purpose should be gradually increased according to the number of students at schools.

Second, local governments at various levels may levy educational surcharges in towns and rural areas according to the State Council's related regulations. Third, the state will give subsidies to areas with economic difficulties in carrying out compulsory education. Fourth, it is necessary to urge various social forces and individuals to donate money for the purpose according to their ability. In addition, the state will provide aid to regions where people of minority nationalities reside for implementing compulsory education.

On the question of teachers for the implementation of compulsory education, he said: Our country now has 8 million middle and primary school teachers. At present, there are problems including an inadequate number of teachers, unsatisfactory cultural and professional quality of teachers, unreasonable curriculum structure, and key teachers' leaving their posts for other jobs. This situation cannot meet the strategic demand of educational modernization and facing the world and the future. Therefore, we must use our limited funds to invest in the training of teachers. It is hoped that through hard efforts in the next 15 years or so we will be able to have enough qualified middle and primary school teachers who can stay on the job and lay a foundation for building a large contingent of teachers with a reasonably high level of education, suitable age, and professional capability. In order to promote the building of the ranks of teachers in our country, the draft bill has proposed the system whereby the state holds qualification tests for teachers.

Sino-Soviet Ties Discussed

OW180458 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1248 GMT 17 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA) -- In appraising China's work in foreign affairs during 1985, members attending the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee pointed out: The remarkable achievements in implementing China's independent and peaceful foreign policy have shown that the timely readjustment in China's foreign policy in recent years was correct and that China's current policy is strong.

In their speeches, some members lauded the principled stand adopted by the Chinese Government in handling Sino-Soviet relations. They pointed out: If the Soviet side is really sincere about improving bilateral relations, it should perform some actual deeds aimed at removing the "three major obstacles" instead of adopting an evasive stand. Members Ou Tangliang and Hou Xueyu said: If the "three major obstacles" are not removed, it is impossible to effectively improve Sino-Soviet relations.

During their discussions, the members endorsed, in general, the policy adopted by the Chinese Government in strengthening unity and cooperation with Third World countries. Vice Chairman Geng Biao said: We must continue to exert strenuous efforts to win over the majority and unite with the Third World countries.

Member Gu Dachun said: After hearing several reports on China's foreign affairs, I am elated at the new achievements and victories scored in China's foreign policy. They should be attribute to our party's correct appraisal of the international situation and the various measures it has adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At the same time, all this has indicated that when China develops its domestic construction well, it will become a strong foundation for carrying out foreign policy. The more developed China's economic construction is, the stronger China will be in safeguarding world peace, and the greater inspiration will it give to the world people to safeguard world peace.

Chen Muhua on Zhao's Tour

OW181327 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- Entrusted by Premier Zhao Ziyang, State Councillor Chen Muhua yesterday submitted a written report to the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee on Premier Zhao Ziyang's visit to Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela. The report said: Premier Zhao's Latin America tour achieved the desired results and was a great success. The leaders and public opinion in these four Latin American countries shared the consensus that the visit was an historic event and important milestone in the history of relations between China and Latin America, and that it marked the beginning of a new period of development in their relations with China.

The report said: At the invitations of Colombian President Betancur, Brazilian President Sarney, Argentine President Alfonsin, and Venezuelan President Luisinchi, Premier Zhao Ziyang paid an official good-will visit to these four countries from 28 October to 12 November 1985. The visit, which was the first by a Chinese premier to the South American Continent since the founding of the country, attracted worldwide attention, especially among Latin American countries. Premier Zhao was accorded a warm and friendly grand reception by the central and local governments and the people of various circles of the four host countries. During the visit, Premier Zhao held talks with leaders of the four countries on international issues of mutual concern and development of bilateral relations in a very sincere and friendly atmosphere. He also met with people from political, industrial and commercial, press circles, and representatives of people of Chinese descent in these countries, and visited a number of major cultural and economic establishments.

The written report said: Premier Zhao especially briefed the leaders of the four countries on China's views on peace and development, the two fundamental issues of the current world, and Chinese foreign policy. Premier Zhao pointed out: The danger of war still exists, but the forces against war have grown stronger. The large number of Third World countries are the main force safeguarding world peace. Our policy is to align neither with the United States nor with the Soviet Union, but to decide on our stand according to the right or wrong of an international affair itself. Such a policy pursued by China is best for safeguarding world peace. Premier Zhao emphasized that it is the basic stand of China's foreign policy to develop unity and cooperation with the Third World countries, including Latin American countries. On the international stage, China will forever strive to safeguard the rights and interests of Third World countries. The leaders of the four countries also briefed Premier Zhao on their foreign policy and stand on major international issues. They all called for the relaxation of international tension and a comprehensive reduction of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, and stressed their opposition to turning Latin America into the ground for an East-West conflict by the superpowers. The talks showed that China shared identical or similar stands with the four countries on major issues of peace, disarmament, reform of the irrational international economic order, and developing South-South cooperation, all of which have a bearing on the future of the world.

The report said: The leaders of the four countries showed deep concern for the aggravation of the current international economic situation, and held that the problem of foreign debts confronting the developing countries, Latin American countries in particular, is no longer a purely economic issue, but a pressing political issue. They emphatically pointed out that it is unfair to resolve the debt problem simply by sacrificing the interests of the debtor nations because this crisis is partially caused by the creditor nations' unilateral increase of interest rates and expansion of trade protectionism.

Premier Zhao pointed out that the only solution to the debt problem is through invigorating the debtor nations' economy to build up their capability to repay the debts, and to reduce the burden of debts on them. China sides with the Third World on the debt problem confronting the Third World countries, including Latin American countries. Premier Zhao reiterated China's support for the reasonable proposal for helping the repayment through development set forth by the major Latin American debtor nations, including the four countries, at the Cartagena and other meetings.

Turning to bilateral relations, the written report said: Both sides expressed satisfaction with the smooth development of bilateral relations since the establishment of diplomatic relations, and expressed the common desire for further developing bilateral relations. They all agreed that there is great potential for developing cooperation between China and the four countries. The leaders of the four countries said: Despite differences in social systems and ideologies between China and the four countries, they share common stands and interests on many major international issues. China is a trustworthy partner for the Latin American countries. Premier Zhao pointed out: The smooth development in China's relations with the four countries has proved that countries with different social systems and ideologies may become good friends so long as they abide by the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and treat each other with sincerity and equality. China attaches great importance to developing friendly and cooperative relations with the four countries, and is willing to build closer relations with them on the basis of long-term stability.

Touching on China's relations with Latin American countries, the report said: Premier Zhao emphatically pointed out that Latin America is an important member of the Third World and a major force for safeguarding world peace. It plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the economic interests and rights of the developing countries and striving for the establishment of a new international economic order. China values its relations with Latin American countries and sincerely hopes to build and develop friendly and cooperative relations with all Latin American countries. It especially hopes to markedly increase trade and economic and technological cooperation with Latin American countries.

The report said: Premier Zhao's visit has deepened the mutual understanding, expanded the common viewpoints, and explored ways and means to strengthen bilateral trade and economic and technological cooperation between China and Latin American countries. It has also received a favorable response from among the Overseas Chinese and foreigners of Chinese descent. In short, Premier Zhao's visit to Latin America has not only opened up the way for developing friendly and cooperative relations between China and the four countries and other Latin American countries, but also contributed to enhancing the unity of the Third World, developing South-South cooperation, and safeguarding world peace.

Circular on Inspections

OW190006 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 Jan (XINHUA) -- The General Office of the NPC Standing Committee recently issued a circular on revising the inspection method of NPC deputies. According to the circular, in order to build closer relations between NPC deputies and the masses of people in their constituencies, the centralized and unified inspection will be gradually changed to decentralized and regular inspection.

The General Office called a forum this morning to discuss the revised inspection method. The forum was attended by responsible persons of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congress standing committees attending the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee as observers.

According to the revised inspection method, NPC deputies should, in general, regularly conduct inspections in the prefecture or city where they work and take up residence there in order to familiarize themselves with the enforcement of the Constitution and other laws; the implementation of the national economic plan and state budget; and the progress in the reforms of economic system, science and technology management system, and educational system; as well as to directly hear the opinions and demands of the masses of people.

The circular said: The NPC deputies themselves should decide specific matters regarding the content, units, and dates of their inspections.

The circular said: Suggestions and opinions made by NPC deputies during an inspection should be handed to the local people's congress standing committee for forwarding to the departments concerned, which will then study and handle them. Those suggestions and opinions that cannot be handled locally should be submitted to the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee for forwarding to central departments concerned. All departments concerned should earnestly study the suggestions and opinions, and they should reply to the deputies concerning the handling of suggestions and opinions.

The circular said: Before the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC is convened, all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congress standing committees should tentatively arrange an inspection ranging from 10 to 15 days with specific content, units, and dates for the deputies' inspection.

At this morning's forum, responsible persons of all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's congress standing committees endorsed the revised inspection method and offered suggestions for solving a number of practical problems in arranging the deputies' inspection.

Chen Pixian on Crime Crackdown

OW190124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1222 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, spoke at a joint meeting of the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee today.

Chen Pixian said: The current Standing Committee meeting is pleased with the reports submitted by the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Procuratorate concerning cracking down on serious economic crime. After lively discussions, the meeting's participants have put forth a number of constructive opinions and suggestions. Under the leadership of the central authorities, our judicial organs have intensified the struggle against economic crime and have scored remarkable achievements in cracking down on serious economic crime over the past year or so. While fully confirming the emergence of a new healthy tendency, it is also necessary to point out that economic crime remains rather pervasive and that we still face a heavy task in striking at economic crime. Therefore, we must make sustained efforts to deepen the struggle, which has a direct bearing on the success or failure of our reform and modernization drive, as well as our cause of socialism, and we must never lower our guard against crime.

Chen Pixian pointed out: As pointed out by all meeting participants, failure to strictly enforce the law and take effective measures to crack down on crime constitutes the most serious problem at the present. Where does the crux of the problem lie? Aside from questions involving the understanding and the imperfection of certain systems, it mainly lies in our softness and lack of courage in dealing with some criminals sheltered even by our leading organs and cadres.

In striking at serious economic crime under such circumstances, we must dare to contend with such criminals and smash their "connection network." Whoever is involved in a case must be ferreted out and punished according to the law.

Chen Pixian stressed: We must adhere to the dual policy, which, as the central authorities have stressed all along, calls for persistently carrying out the policies of opening to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy, while resolutely cracking down on economic crime. We should never waver as far as the dual policy is concerned. In struggling against economic crime, it is also necessary to employ dual tactics: On the one hand, we must enforce law and discipline, earnestly rectify the failure by a number of localities to take effective measures to deal with criminals, and make relentless efforts to investigate economic crime, especially major and serious cases, and duly punish the criminals according to the law. On the other hand, we must pay close attention to ideological education; that is, the education in ideals, discipline, and the legal system, and we must teach party members, cadres, and the broad masses of people to raise their political awareness and ability to resist the corrosive influence of decadent capitalist ideas. Governments at all levels and all departments should attach importance to and support the work of cracking down on serious economic crime. As the state's power organ, the NPC should effectively exercise its functions for the benefit of the people, improve the legislative work and supervision of law enforcement, and resolutely support the judicial departments' work in order to win greater victories in the struggle against serious economic crime.

Chen Pixian said: The Central Secretariat recently pointed out that improvement of the party style should first start with the central party and government organs and Beijing Municipality, and that the central organs should set an example for the whole country. This is an important arrangement and measure for fundamentally improving party style and social conduct, and the measure has the support of the party, the people, and the Army. After several years of hard work, our party style has indeed shown remarkable improvement. However, we should also see that at present, there are still many problems of party style some of which are indeed very serious. The National Conference of Party Delegates, held in September 1985, emphatically pointed out the necessity to further improve party style. Not long ago, the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council jointly issued a circular calling for solving six serious problems currently existing in party and government organs. On 6 January and 9 January, the Central Secretariat held a meeting of the cadres of central organs. All these show that the party Central Committee has made the greatest determination to improve party style, and it has formulated correct principles and policies and adopted feasible steps and measures to accomplish the task. Social conduct in our country hinges on our party style and on the conduct of leading organs, and the conduct of leading organs at lower levels hinges on the conduct of central party, government, and Army organs. Therefore, it is very necessary to start improving party style first with the central party, government, and Army organs and Beijing Municipality. If we make such unremitting efforts, we can surely improve party style and social conduct fundamentally.

He said: The central leading comrades delivered important speeches at the meeting of the cadres of central organs held by the Central Secretariat. Their speeches are of great significance to thoroughly implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates, achieving ideological unity, boosting morale, promoting the restructuring of the economy with the focus on the urban economy, and implementing well the Seventh 5-Year Plan. All comrades of the NPC Standing Committee should respond with action to the call of the Party Central Committee, and should start with themselves to set a good example in accepting the masses' supervision, examining any malpractices of their organization, and firmly improving their work style and work efficiency to meet the needs of developing socialist democracy, improving the socialist legal system, and promoting socialist modernization.

Chen Pixian also pointed out in his speech: At the current meeting, the Standing Committee members have listened to and discussed the reports by Premier Zhao Ziyang and Vice Chairman Liao Hansheng on their visits abroad and a report by Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, on the international situation and China's foreign affairs in 1985. The Standing Committee members fully affirmed our country's remarkable achievements in foreign affairs and regarded the achievements as the results of the efforts made by our party and state to readjust foreign policy and to implement an independent foreign policy for peace. They also regarded the achievements as inseparable from our excellent domestic situation.

In conclusion, Comrade Chen Pixian also discussed how to make good preparations for the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. He said: At the 13th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee, we studied the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and we unanimously held that the guiding principles of that conference also serve as the guiding principles of the NPC and its Standing Committee. I think that they should also serve as guidance for examining and discussing all proposals at the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. We should further study and understand the general principles and policies of the National Conference of Party Delegates in order to do a good job in examining and approving the Seventh 5-Year Plan and make it a development plan for the people of the whole country to carry out the structural reform and promote socialist modernization devotedly.

He said: Before the convocation of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC, we should organize NPC deputies to inspect the implementation of economic plans and budgets and the work on all fronts and to make wide contacts with the masses and listen to the people's opinions and demands. During the inspection, we should conduct investigations and studies to understand the actual situation in order to do a good job in examining and discussing the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and other proposals at the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. Recently, the General Office of the NPC Standing Committee issued to all NPC deputies a circular on improving the procedures for NPC deputies to conduct inspections. All localities may arrange the inspections in accordance with the improved procedures.

Group Meetings Held

OW200242 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1242 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Beijing, 18 Jan (XINHUA) -- Joint group meetings of the 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee were held yesterday and this afternoon to further discuss the main items on this session's agenda. The two meetings were presided over by Vice Chairmen Peng Chong, Zhou Gucheng, and Yan Jici.

At the joint group meeting held this afternoon, Comrade Chen Pixian delivered a speech on dealing blows at serious economic crimes, rectifying party style, and other issues. Also addressing the meetings were members of the NPC Standing Committee Zhang Chengxian, Fei Yimin, Ma Wangqi, Xu Dixin, Shen Hong, Wu Heng, Hong Sisi, Hou Xueyu, Hu Jiwei, Wu Bo, Song Yiping, and Fu Hao. Responsible persons from the Standing Committees of the Shanxi, Yunnan, and Guangdong Provincial People's Congresses and the Shanghai Municipal People's Congress attended the meetings and, as observers, addressed it; namely, Wang Tingdong, Qi Shan, Pei Xianbai, and Fan Xixian.

Many comrades pointed out at the meetings that, while persisting in carrying out the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, it is imperative to punish severely according to law those criminal economic activities that undermine our socialist modernization program so as to ensure the smooth progress of our work of reform and of opening to the outside world.

At one of the meetings member Song Yiping pointed out: The party Central Committee has said that it is absolutely necessary for the central organs to take the lead in rectifying party style. It is most important to overcome bureaucracy and eradicate decadent phenomena, such as abusing official power for selfish ends. Serious cases of violation of law and discipline must be resolutely punished according to the law.

In particular, some members discussed the issue of popularizing compulsory education, holding that this is a very urgent task in the drive toward the four modernizations and is of vital strategic significance to raising the level of scientific knowledge and general education in the whole nation. Member Zhang Chengxian said: The popularization of compulsory education is an important task to radically improve the quality of the whole nation and to prepare the ground for building socialist material and spiritual civilization. The draft compulsory education law submitted to our Standing Committee for examination and discussion is a very important law, which was drafted on the basis of the CPC Central Committee's decision on reforming the educational system. It sums up historical experience, conforms to our national conditions, and is, by and large, a mature law. I suggest that, based on the discussions held at this Standing Committee session, investigation and study be made and that this draft law be revised as appropriate. After further examination and discussion by the next Standing Committee session, the draft law should be submitted to the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. Member Hu Jiwei said: It should be clearly stated in the compulsory education law that all operating expenses for compulsory education in areas with difficult conditions should be borne by the state so as to ensure that compulsory education will not be popularized there later than in moderately developed areas. He added: The more difficult an area's conditions, the more urgent the need to put the compulsory education system into practice at an early date. Compared with other methods, the popularization of compulsory education is perhaps the least expensive measure to narrow the gap between developed areas and areas with difficult conditions. Training qualified personnel and investing in the development of intellectual resources is not only a project of vital and lasting importance, but also an undertaking that can yield a big return from a small investment. I think that if we resolve to do this, we will receive wholehearted support from the people across the country.

Some members expressed their opinions about China's foreign policy and the international situation. Member Fu Hao said: The very fruitful results that our country achieved last year in implementing its independent and peaceful foreign policy were primarily attributable to the party Central Committee's efforts in recent years to adjust, strengthen, and improve our foreign policy in a timely manner. They also are attributable to the political situation of stability and unity; the very fruitful work of economic structural reform; and the sustained, steady, and coordinated development of the economic situation at home. We should make continued efforts to implement the independent and peaceful foreign policy, adhere to the principle of enlivening the domestic economy and opening to the outside world, strenuously expand our economic and trade relations and science and technology and cultural exchanges with other countries, work for the program of socialist modernization, and make even greater contributions to promoting world peace and development.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting, Xiang Chunyi, vice chairman of the NPC Law Committee, gave an explanation on a further revision of the draft fishery law.

Among those attending the meeting were Vice Chairmen Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyai Gyaincain, Seypidin, and Liao Hansheng. Zheng Tianxiang, president of the Supreme People's Court, and Yang Yichen, procurator general of the Supreme People's Procuratorate, also attended the meetings as observers.

Fishery Law Adopted

OW201004 Beijing XINHUA in English 0959 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- The 14th meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee today adopted a fisheries law which will go into effect on July 1.

The law requires all local authorities above the county level to draw up plans for the comprehensive use of waters for fishing, fish breeding and the development of aquatic products.

It says that people wanting to fish on inland and coastal waters must apply for licenses from the authorities. State Council approval must be sought for foreign fishing vessels to operate in Chinese waters. Collectives and individuals can rent state-owned or collective-owned waters to raise fish.

The state encourages deep-sea fishing and will support it in terms of capital, facilities, technology and taxes, the law states.

The law forbids the catching of fries of rare and expensive types of fish.

Appointments, Removals

OW202128 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0954 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The National People's Congress Standing Committee appointments and removals, adopted by the 14th Session of the 6th National People's Congress Standing Committee, on 20 January 1986:

1. Doje Cedain is appointed vice chairman of the Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee of the NPC;
2. Wu Fuzhao is appointed vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee;
3. Song Zhiguang and Li Yueran are appointed advisers to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the NPC and,
4. Yan Mingfu is removed from the post of deputy secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee.

Additional Deputies

OW210434 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- Announcement of the National People's Congress Standing Committee: Nineteen deputies to the NPC have died since the Third Session of the Sixth National People's Congress.

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There were: Zhou Yuxuan of Hebei Province; Xu Yushan of Shanxi Province; Ma Hengchang of Heilongjiang Province; Bei Hanting and Lu Yudao of Shanghai Municipality; Shi Liang (f), Hua Luogeng, and Qian Songyan of Jiangsu Province; Xia Nai and Hu Yuzhi of Zhejiang Province; Wang Yiping of Fujian Province; Mou Jikuan of Jiangxi Province; Fang Zongxi of Shandong Province; Ma Bi of Hunan Province; Chen Juntang and Luo Yanfeng of Guangdong Province; Du Xinyuan and Li Yizhang of Sichuan Province; and Li Hecai of Yunnan Province. Three deputies recalled by the original electoral units were: Zhu Pingchou of Jiangsu Province; Huang Hantao of Hubei Province; and Li Nengyong of Guizhou Province.

Thirty-two additional deputies should be elected, including the 22 seats mentioned above plus the 10 seats that have been vacated by the deputies who died before the Third Session of the Sixth NPC. Since the Third Session of the Sixth NPC, the original electoral units have elected 20 additional deputies to the Sixth NPC. The NPC Standing Committee has approved the report by the Credentials Committee on the qualifications of these 20 deputies.

It has validated the qualifications of the 20 deputies to the Sixth NPC namely: Cheng Siyuan [4453 1835 6678] of Tianjin Municipality; Dong Naifang [5516 5082 5364] (f) of Hubei Province; Jiang Zemin [3068 3419 3046] and Wang Pixian [3076 0756 0341] of Shanghai Municipality; Tao Dayong [7118 1129 6978], Song Rufen [1345 3067 2781], Zhou Er [0719 3799] (f), Li Yingyun [2621 2019 6663], Lu Wenfu [7120 2429 1133], and Xu Xianzhong [6079 6343 0022] of Jiangsu Province; Wang Houde [3769 0624 1795] of Zhejiang Province; Cheng Xu [4453 1645] of Fujian Province; Li Zhen [2621 2182] of Shandong Province; Jiao Linyi [3542 2651 5030] of Hunan Province; Peng Shaoqing [1756 4801 3237], Xiao Yang [5135 4441], and Ling Luoda [0407 5700 6671] (f) of Sichuan Province; Bai Zuoguang [4101 0146 0342] of Yunnan Province; Yu Wen [6735 2429] of Qinghai Province; and Song Hanliang [1345 3352 5328] of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The number of deputies of the Sixth NPC to be elected is 2,978. Currently there are 2,966 deputies, and 12 others are to be elected by the original electoral units.

The Standing Committee of the Sixth NPC

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Nationalities Minister Named

OW200938 Beijing XINHUA in English 0931 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, January 20 (XINHUA) -- Ismail Amat, former chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government, was appointed minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission here today.

The appointment was adopted at the 14th meeting of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee which ended here today.

The 49-year-old minister, who is of the Uygur ethnic group, is the third person from a minority to hold the position since the commission was set up in 1949. His predecessors include Ulanhu (Mongolian) and Yang Jingren (Hui).

Born in Qira County in Xinjiang, Ismail Amat is now also a member of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Ai Zhisheng, former minister of radio and television, was appointed minister of radio, cinema and television here today at the NPC Standing Committee meeting.

Standing Committee Session Ends

OW202121 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0943 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 20 Jan (XINHUA) -- The 14th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee closed at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon. The session decided that the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC will be convened on 25 March this year, and suggested that the main agenda for the forthcoming NPC session will include the examination and approval of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

During the 11-day Standing Committee session, the Standing Committee members have fully examined and discussed various proposals. The agenda for today's meeting was to make decisions on several proposals. Vice Chairman Chen Pixian presided.

The meeting first adopted a decision on the convocation of the Fourth Session of the Sixth NPC. The decision suggested that the main items for the forthcoming NPC session are to hear a report on the draft of the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development, to examine and approve the national economic and social development plan for 1986, to examine and approve a report on the execution of the state budget for 1985, to examine and approve the state budget for 1986, and to consider the draft of the general principles for the civil code of the People's Republic of China, the draft of the compulsory education law, and the draft of the law on enterprises with exclusive foreign investment.

The meeting then adopted the fishery law of the People's Republic of China. The fishery law contains 35 articles in 6 chapters. In addition to the general principles, the chapters deal with aquiculture, fishing, increase and protection of fishery resources, and legal responsibilities. The law will go into effect on 1 July 1986.

The meeting also adopted a decision on opening the port of Nanjing to foreign vessels; a decision on expanding the Ministry of Radio and Television into the Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television; a report made by the Credentials Committee of the NPC Standing Committee on examination of the qualifications of the deputies newly elected to fill vacancies; and reports made by the Nationalities Committee and the Law Committee on deliberation of deputies' proposals, which were handed down to the two committees by the Presidium of the Third Session of the Sixth NPC.

At the suggestion of Premier Zhao Ziyang, the meeting decided to appoint Ismail Amat minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and appoint Ai Zhisheng minister of radio, cinema, and television.

The meeting also appointed Doje Cedain vice chairman of the NPC Education, Science, Culture, and Public Health Committee, and appointed Wu Fuzhao [6762 4395 5128] vice chairman of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee.

Present at today's meeting were Vice Chairman Geng Biao, Peng Chong, Bainqen Erdini Qoigy1 Gyaincain, Seypidin Aizezi, Zhou Gucheng, Yan Jici, Rong Yiren, Ye Fei, Liao Hansheng, and Huang Hua.

State Councillor Zhang Jingfu attended the meeting as a nonvoting delegate.

APPOINTMENTS, DISMISSALS OF DIPLOMATIC ENVOYS

OW190514 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0243 GMT 19 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 19 Jan (XINHUA) -- In accordance with a decision of the Standing Committee of NPC Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, makes the following appointments and dismissals:

1. Appoint Teng Shaozhi [5671 4801 1807] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Dismiss Wang Benzuo from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.
2. Appoint Shi Chengxun [2457 2110 6064] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Somali Democratic Republic. Dismiss Wang Shikun from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Somali Democratic Republic.
3. Appoint Wang Guixin (female) as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Dismiss Guo Jie from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
4. Appoint Huang Shikant [7806 1102 1660] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Chile. Dismiss Tang Haiguang from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Chile.
5. Appoint Cui Jie [1508 2638] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. Dismiss Sun Hao from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
6. Appoint Yang Chengxu as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Austria. Dismiss Wang Shu from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Austria.
7. Appoint Yang Yongrui [2799 3057 3843] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Chad.
8. Appoint Huang Guocai [7806 0948 2624] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Seychelles. Dismiss He Gonkai from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Seychelles.
9. Appoint Zhou Xianjue [0719 6343 6030] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Central African Republic. Dismiss Xu Jingwu from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Central African Republic.
10. Appoint Jin Sen [6855 2773] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Dismiss Lu Weizhao from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.
11. Appoint Luo Yisu [7482 0076 4725] as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Cyprus. Dismiss Li Heng (female) from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Republic of Cyprus.

12. Appoint Zhu Xiansong as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Republic of Benin. Dismiss Sun Zhicheng from the post of ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the People's Republic of Benin.

STATE COUNCIL APPOINTS, REMOVES OFFICIALS

OW141431 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0921 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan (XINHUA) -- The State Council appointed and removed a number of state functionaries on 11 November; 10, 14, and 20 December 1985; and on 5 January 1986. The appointments and removals are as follows:

Appointments: Wang Shuming [3769 2579 2494] as deputy secretary general of the State Council; Wang Pinqing as vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Liu Jibin [0491 4480 2430] as vice minister of the Ministry of Aviation Industry; Wu Qingtong as director of the Counsellors Office of the State Council; Ma Yi as vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the China National Petrochemical Corporation; and Dong Shaohua [5516 4801 5478] as general manager of the China Packing Corporation.

Removals: Wu Qingtong from the post of deputy secretary general of the State Council; Ma Yi from the post of vice minister of the State Economic Commission; Jia Shi from the post of vice minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Li Ke, Chen Jie, and Wang Pinqing from the posts of deputies to the minister of the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade; Guo Ziheng from the post of vice minister of the Ministry of Public Health; Zheng Siyuan from the post of director of the Counsellors Office of the State Council; and Qiu Chunfu from the post of general manager of the China Packing Corporation.

FILM PRODUCTION ON CAREER OF SUN YAT-SEN UNDER WAY

OW201713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Guangzhou, January 20 (XINHUA) -- China is to produce a color feature film about the revolutionary career of Dr. Sun Yat-sen (1866-1925), the forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution.

An official of Guangdong Province's cultural department said the first of the two-episodes of the wide-screen film, to be produced by the Guangzhou-based Zhujiang Film Company, will be completed by the end of the year.

It will show Sun's 30-year revolutionary career from the year when he formed the Xing Zhong Hui (Society for China's Regeneration) in Honolulu in 1894.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen devoted his whole life to seeking national independence, democracy, freedom and the happiness of the Chinese people. He is a great national hero in China.

A production team left here for Shanghai three days ago. The outdoor scenes will be shot in Guangzhou, Shanghai, Nanjing, Beijing, Guilin, Hong Kong, Macao and Japan.

The screenwriters are He Mengfan and Zhang Lei. Zhang is vice-president of the Guangdong Provincial Academy of Social Sciences and an authority on Dr. Sun.

The role of the hero will be played by Liu Wenzhi, vice-president of the Liaoning Provincial People's Art Theater.

ANHUI CPC CIRCULAR EMPHASIZES LEADERS' SPEECHES

OW200247 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee sent out a notice to party committees at all levels on 11 January, calling on all ranks of party members and cadres of leading organs, especially leading cadres, to diligently study and implement the important speeches by Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades delivered at the central organs' cadres meeting.

The notice said: The important speeches by Hu Yaobang and other central leading comrades are addressed not only to central organs but to leading organs at all levels. Party committees at all levels should take immediate action to organize study and discussion of the speeches among party members and cadres. Leading cadres should take the lead in studying and thoroughly understanding the speeches. Organs directly under the province should make even greater efforts at setting a good example in studying and implementing the speeches. Through studying the central leading comrades' important speeches and further examining the circular issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, issued at the end of last year, which dealt with solving a number of serious problems in office work style, organs directly under the province should thoroughly understand the great importance of the exemplary role of leading organs and cadres. They should also conscientiously improve office work habits in striving for a fundamental change for the better in the entire party's style and social conduct.

The notice emphasized: In accordance with Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech, the guidelines of the meeting of cadres of the central organs, the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning the serious problems, and the arrangements and demands made by Comrade Huang Huang at a recent meeting of party member-leading cadres of organs directly under the province, party committees at all levels should study and formulate specific suggestions and measures for implementing the central leading comrades' important speeches in light of the actual condition of each locality, department, and unit. It is necessary to focus attention on implementing the four-point opinion set forth by Comrade Hu Yaobang in his speech and on solving the serious problems existing in office work habits underlined in the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. All localities and departments should study the speeches and, at the same time, conduct examinations. They should promptly correct problems once discovered. It is also necessary to formulate and perfect relevant rules and regulations in order to plug loopholes for unhealthy tendencies.

The notice called on press, radio, and television departments at all levels to vigorously increase publicity on studying and implementing the central leading comrades' important speeches. They must pay special attention to publicizing good examples in this regard. They may also expose and criticize negative examples once they are verified and approved for publication for the purpose of educating the masses.

ANHUI TO STRICTLY ENFORCE ENTRY, EXIT LAWS

OW170745 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The provincial Public Security Department called a province-wide telephone conference on 11 January to instruct public security organs in all localities to earnestly study and resolutely enforce the Chinese citizens' exit and entry law and the foreigners' entry and exit law. Qi Banghan, deputy director of the provincial Public Security Department, spoke at the conference.

The conference pointed out: The 13th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee examined and adopted on 22 November 1985 the Chinese citizens' exit and entry law and the foreigners' entry and exit law and decided that they be put into effect on 1 February 1986. This was another achievement scored by our country in building up its legal system and provided a legal basis for administering the affairs concerning foreigners and for controlling exit from and entry into our territory.

The conference also pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has continuously expanded and developed its international contacts while implementing the policy of opening up to the outside world and invigorating the domestic economy. More and more areas have been opened to the outside, and activities of foreign economic relations and trade have become increasingly frequent. Our province has formed friendly ties with 8 foreign cities and established economic and trade relations with more than 80 countries and regions in the world. In addition, our province has made rapid progress in developing tourism, thanks to the favorable national conditions for this undertaking. An increasing number of foreigners, Chinese descendants of foreign nationalities, Overseas Chinese, and compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan are coming to our province to visit relatives and friends, make inspections, give academic lectures, hold trade talks, and conduct science and technology exchanges. On the other hand, Chinese citizens applying for exit are also increasing in number. To improve and further develop the work of public security and foreign affairs in meeting the needs of the current situation of our country, public security organs at all levels throughout the province must act in strict accordance with the above-mentioned two laws and take resolute steps to ensure that these laws are strictly enforced and that law-breakers are certainly dealt with. To this end, public security organs at all levels are requested to do the following:

1. Make a serious effort to study the two laws. This is a prerequisite to ensuring their implementation.
2. Give wide and intensive publicity to the two laws so as to make them known to everyone.
3. Delegate authority to lower levels in accordance with the provisions of the two laws, simplify the procedures required, increase work efficiency, and make it convenient for people to enter or exit.

The conference stressed: To enforce the two laws, we should have a number of foreign affairs cadres and policemen who are not only familiar with the two laws but also have a lofty mental attitude and display a fine work style. It is requested that organizations for handling the work be established in various localities. These organizations should have sufficient numbers of foreign affairs cadres, and their jobs should be relatively stable. In the meantime, efforts should be stepped up to train and educate the foreign affairs cadres and policemen and to see that they not only learn, understand, and enforce the laws and improve their work proficiency but that they also have a very strong political quality. They should have a lofty mental attitude and a fine work style and should be capable of working efficiently. They should stress decorum and courtesy and strive to do well in administering the affairs concerning foreigners and in controlling exit and entry as a way to contribute to the program of the four modernizations.

JIANGSU CPC URGES STUDY OF NATIONAL PARTY SPEECHES

OW161405 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial party committee issued a circular on 15 January, calling on party committees at all levels to diligently study and implement the guidelines of the speeches made by central leading comrades at the meeting of cadres of central leading organs.

The circular points out: The central leading comrades' speeches at the meeting of cadres of central leading organs convened by the Central Secretariat are major means for implementing the guidelines of the National Conference of Party Delegates. They are of great significance in achieving unity in the thinking of all party members and further firing the enthusiasm of the large numbers of party members, cadres, and the masses of people in building socialist modernization with one heart and one mind, successfully accomplishing the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and bringing about a fundamental change for the better in party style and general social conduct. As Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out in his speech, cadres should set a good example for the whole country with their noble mental outlook and fine work style. This, he said, is a major political task not only for the central organs but also for the party and government organs at various levels. Party committees at all levels must earnestly study and resolutely implement the guidelines of the central leading comrades' speeches.

The circular calls on party committees at and above the county level to diligently study the speeches of the central leading comrades during a set period of time and, at the same time, organize cadres to study the speeches. In the course of study, it is necessary to attain unity in understanding the situation, the party's line, principles, and policies, and the rectification of party style; to further clarify and improve office work style as well as the important tasks on the cadres' shoulders; and to struggle in unity and with solid and tenacious efforts to improve our work in the second half of the 1980's.

The circular says: The study and implementation of the guidelines of the central leading comrades' speeches should be combined with those of the guidelines established by the circular of the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council concerning an unfolding of a general inspection of party style.

The circular emphasizes: Judging the province as a whole, it is necessary to first rectify the party style of provincial-level organs, beginning with the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the party committees and party groups of all provincial departments. They must set a good example for the whole province in raising efficiency, study diligently, reinforce discipline, and enhance party spirit.

The circular calls for vigorously commending units and individuals with good style and outstanding contributions in building the two civilizations. It is necessary to promote healthy practices and give positive examples of persistence in serving the people wholeheartedly, refraining from seeking personal gain and honestly performing official duties among office functionaries in order to further improve party style and general social conduct.

The circular calls for firm action in investigating and handling outstanding problems, serious violations of the law, and lack of discipline uncovered in the course of carrying out general inspections of party style. It is necessary to sternly punish those who violate law and discipline during the general inspection. It is also essential to promptly dismiss or transfer those leading cadres who have committed grave errors in work style but refused to mend their ways, or those incompetent leading cadres who have failed to provide conscientious leadership in correcting unhealthy tendencies.

The circular calls for drawing up and perfecting necessary rules and regulations based on a thorough investigation and study of the situation in order to provide laws for the people to observe and to furnish them with the legal means to halt unhealthy tendencies. The central authorities have already decided to formulate more specific regulations on a number of questions. Regulations already announced by the central authorities must be resolutely observed from now on. Practical measures should be adopted for handling questions on which the central authorities have not formulated uniform regulations, in accordance with the actual conditions in the province.

SHANDONG SECRETARY ADDRESSES RESTRUCTURING, WORK

SK200758 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the afternoon of 17 Jan, the provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of principle officials of the provincial-level departments, commission, offices, and bureaus at the Nanjiao Guesthouse.

First, Li Changan, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and governor, relayed Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speeches at the national planning conference and the national economic work conference. Liang Buting, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

He said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's important speeches have pointed out clear directions for this year's economic restructuring and economic work. What he said in his speeches was relevant. Therefore, we must conscientiously study and implement his speeches, and enliven production.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Since the sixth plenary session of the fourth provincial CPC Committee made overall plans for this year's work, I only note here several issues on which we must concentrate in the first quarter of this year in order to heighten our initiative in completing our work and to make a good beginning in this year's work.

Comrade Liang Buting said: With regard to industrial production, we must prevent the tendency of a big decrease following a big increase. Therefore, we must maintain a certain growth rate while controlling excessive high growth development. Since some margin has been left in this year's industrial production plan, we must strive to exceed the plan in the course of implementation. All localities and trades should maintain a spirit of striving to exceed the production tasks on the basis of controlling excessive growth rate in achieving the current production tasks. In particular, predominantly industrial localities and trades should do better in carrying out the work. The localities and trades must be realistic in clearly understanding the situation, should pay close attention to solving the problems they themselves can solve. As for the problems that the localities and trades are unable to solve, the province should lend timely help to them in solving these problems. We must try by every means possible to overcome difficulties in creating a new status of industrial production in the first quarter of this year.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Through thorough investigations and studies of wage reform, the enterprises should strengthen ideological and political work, clearly explain the principles and policies of the central authorities, with regard to the wage reform, to the broad masses of staff members and workers, and properly solve the existing problems in accordance with the state policies, with a view to arousing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers.

Comrade Liang Buting said: While improving macroeconomic control, we should focus the economic restructuring on further enhancing the large and medium-size enterprises. Provincial departments should work out specific plans by the end of March regarding established workloads for every quarter of this year. We should pay attention to handling the relations between reform and development in ensuring that reform and development will be adapted to and promote each other.

Comrade Liang Buting said: We should make further plans for the province's rural work in the light of the guidelines of the national rural work conference and our province's actual conditions. We should persistently and unswervingly implement the series of principles and policies on rural work put forward by the central authorities, arouse the enthusiasm of the peasants for production, and continue to promote rural reform and development.

Comrade Liang Buting said: Organs must consciously improve their work style. Central leading comrades have made important speeches on this issue, and the provincial CPC Committee has made specific plans for the improvement of work style in organs. All departments and units should conscientiously implement the guidelines of these speeches and the plans of the provincial CPC Committee. In line with actual conditions, the units should mobilize the masses to investigate and handle the problems and work out effective measures for solving the problems. The provincial-level organs should set an example for the whole province in order to realize a notable turn for the better in the work style in the first quarter of this year. We must carry forward the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains, and work solidly, persistently, and in a united manner in an effort to fulfill all tasks for this year.

SHANGHAI'S RUI RECEIVES PLA MEDICAL STUDENTS

OW192328 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] On the morning of 17 January, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, cordially met with 20 students of the Second Military Medical University who had had on-the-job training at the Laoshan front. (Jiang Shilai), an officer leading the 20-student team, and (Sui Aiping), a student, briefed Rui Xingwen on their experiences during the 4-month training at the Laoshan front.

After listening to their briefing, Rui Xingwen said happily: You shared weal and woe with the fighters at the forefront of the motherland's national defense and steeled your loyalty to the party and the motherland. Other college students should follow your example, study well, and dedicate themselves to working among the people and at the forefront of the four modernizations in the future.

WANG ATTENDS ZHEJIANG ARMY, GOVERNMENT FORUM

OW170953 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] A provincial military and government forum was held at the (Dahua) Hotel in Hangzhou on the morning of 15 January. Attending the forum were leading provincial party and government comrades Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Shen Zulun, Tie Ying, Shang Jingcai, and Hangzhou City Mayor Zhong Boxi. Also attending were leading comrades of the PLA ground, naval and air force units stationed in Zhejiang, as well as members of the Armed Police Corps (Wei Zhiguo), (Li Pingyuan), (Li Jisong), Li Qing, (Liu Qingseng), (Lei Hejia), (Tang Shouyang), (Liu Yishang), (Li Zhongwen), (Zhang Tangshi), (Zheng Shichao), Wang Yi, and Cheng Zhaofu.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, delivered a briefing on the province's economic construction last year. Under the guidance of the central principles and policies, people throughout the province devoted themselves wholeheartedly to the four modernizations drive, leading to an excellent political and economic situation as well as social stability and unity. These were inseparably linked with the vigorous assistance provided by the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang. On behalf of the provincial party committee, the provincial People's Congress, and the provincial government, Comrade Wang Fang extended a heartfelt thanks to the commanders and fighters of the PLA units.

Speaking one after the other, leaders of the PLA units stationed in Zhejiang expressed their pleasure at the province's gratifying achievements last year. They thanked the local party committees, governments, and people for their vigorous assistance in military training, with the military's scientific and general education, and with the resettling of retired and transferred military cadres.

They also expressed their determination to further promote unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, to better serve the overall interest of economic construction, and to strive for greater results in Army building and in material and spiritual civilization in the new year.

Also attending the military and government forum were officials from the provincial party committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, and the concerned departments and bureaus under the provincial government.

Addresses PLA Meeting

OW171427 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Zhejiang Provincial Military District held a "support-the-government" and "extend-the-greetings" forum on the afternoon of 15 January.

Li Qing, commander of the provincial military district, briefed provincial party and government leaders and responsible persons of major units of the progress in strengthening PLA units under the provincial military district. On behalf of the party committee, leaders, and organ of the provincial military district, as well as all commanders and fighters, Li Qing thanked party committee and governments at all levels and the people throughout the province for their vigorous support of ground, air, and naval PLA units stationed in Zhejiang.

Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the forum, which was attended by leaders of the provincial military district and officials of the provincial party committee, government departments concerned, and Hangzhou City.

ZHEJIANG, HANGZHOU CITY HOST ARMY SALUTE

OW182334 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City held a Spring Festival meeting to salute the Army on the morning of 16 January at the Great Hall of the People. Leading comrades of provincial, city party, and government organizations attended the meeting. They included Wang Fang, Chen Fawen, Yuan Fanglie, Shen Zulun, Tie Ying, Shang Jingcai, Wang Jiayang, Zhong Boxi, Zhou Feng, and (Zhao Yiwen).

Also present at the meeting were leaders of PLA units in Zhejiang, including Wei Zhiguo, (Li Chengyuna), Li Qing, Liu Xinzeng, (Lei Hejia), (Tang Shouyang), (Lui Yishan), (Li Zhongwen), Li Jisong (Zhang Chuanshi), (Zheng Shichao), (Wang Yunping), (Wang Yi), Cheng Zhaofu, and (Liu Yuqi).

Hangzhou City Mayor Zhong Boxi presided over the meeting Wang Fang, secretary of the provincial party committee, addressed the meeting.

Liu Xinzeng, political commissar of the Zhejiang Military District, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the PLA units.

LIN RUO SPEAKS AT GUANGDONG CPC SESSION 20 JAN

HK200447 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] The Fourth Enlarged Plenary Session of the Fifth Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee opened in the Zhudao Hotel, Guangzhou, this morning. The session will last 4 days. Its agenda is as follows: 1) to hear and examine the work report of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee; 2) to readjust some of the members and alternate members of the provincial CPC Committee and members of the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, and 3) to elect additions and replacements. The session is attended by 170 people, including members and alternate members of the provincial CPC committee, members of the provincial Advisory and Discipline Inspection Commissions, and some responsible comrades of cities, prefectures, and provincial organs.

Ye Xuanping, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, presided this morning. Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Lin Ruo delivered a work report on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee. The report analyzed and reviewed last year's work in the province and introduced views on arranging this year's work in line with the central line, principles, and policies and the actual conditions in Guangdong.

Comrade Lin Ruo said: The year 1985 was the first year of implementing the CPC Central Committee decision on reform of the economic structure, a year of all-round launching of party rectification, and a year in which, under the guidance of the CPC Central Committee's line, principles, and policies, Guangdong overcame various difficulties and scored marked achievements in all work.

Discussing the work arrangements for 1986, Comrade Lin Ruo said: It has initially been decided that the province's total industrial and agricultural output value should rise by 9 percent over last year, including a 10 percent rise in industrial output value and a 7 percent rise in agricultural output value.

Comrade Lin Ruo pointed out that the general demand on work this year is: perseverance in reform, in opening up, in taking economic construction as the central task, and in building the two civilizations together; and assigning a prominent position in the year's work to party rectification, to the building of spiritual civilization, and to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party style and social mood. On the basis of seriously summing up experiences and doing a good job in rectification in all aspects, we should strive to raise all work to a new level.

Comrade Lin Ruo then spoke on the arrangements for this year's work in three respects: 1) Follow the path of focusing on tapping internal potentials for development, and maintain sustained and steady development of the province's economy. 2) Assign a prominent position to the building of spiritual civilization. 3) Maintain an understanding of rural party rectification, continue to promote education in party style and spirit, and further strengthen party building.

HENAN CPC UNDERSCORES LEADING COMRADES' SPEECHES

HK170805 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] On 14 January, the General Office of the provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on earnestly studying and resolutely implementing the speeches of the central leading comrades at the rally for central organ cadres.

The circular pointed out that the CPC Central Committee Secretariat recently held a rally for central organ cadres. Central leading Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Tian Jiyun, Yang Shangkun, and Wang Zhaoguo delivered important speeches at the rally. They called on all party members and cadres in the central organs to set a good example for the whole country in correcting party style and to fight for bringing about a basic turn for the better in party style and general social mood, for gradually promoting in-depth development of the reform of the whole economic structure focusing on urban areas, for fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and for building socialism with Chinese characteristics.

The provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee members earnestly studied the speeches of the central leading comrades, analyzed the situation in the province in connection with reality, and studied measures for implementing the speeches. The provincial CPC Committee held that this important policy decision and action taken by the CPC Central Committee totally corresponds with the desires of the party, Army and people. This will greatly promote the building of the material and spiritual civilizations. We must resolutely implement the speeches.

The circular said that the provincial CPC Committee has decided to treat the implementation of party rectification and correcting party style properly as one of the major tasks for Henan in 1986. At present, units of all provincial organs and of all prefectural and city organs must seriously organize party members and cadres in earnestly studying the speeches of the central leading comrades at the central organ cadres rally. Through study, they must correctly understand the current situation, realize the important political tasks which leading organs should carry out in correcting party style, and take the lead in correcting party style conscientiously. They must closely link study with practice, examine party style in their own units, discover their achievement problems in the work relating to party style, and take effective measures to solve the problems.

The circular demanded that leading organs and cadres at all levels take the lead in investigating and correcting malpractices. Leading comrades must set a good example in this respect and use their model deeds to promote improvement in party style.

HUNAN'S MAO ENCOURAGES BROADCASTING IDEOLOGY

HK170827 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Today, at the meeting of party member cadres of prefectures, autonomous prefectures, and cities, and departments and bureaus at the provincial level, Mao Zhiyong, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, stressed: Leaders at all levels must make use of television and broadcasting to do ideological and political work well in the new period.

Mao Zhiyong said that leaders at all levels must unceasingly study and improve the method of ideological and political work and must gradually establish a sound system of political work. He suggested that our governor, heads of prefectures, mayors, and heads of counties should broadcast a 5-minute program to release news, to promptly announce certain important policy decisions, and to expound on certain important policies. They can also organize people having ideals to talk about ideals, people abiding by discipline to talk about discipline, people devoting their lives to work to talk about devoting one's life to work, and people having practiced reform to talk about reform. In doing so, we can use images to conduct specific education in ideals, in discipline, and on the situation.

XIZANG'S WU ATTENDS MEETING ON LEADERS' SPEECHES

HK170807 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] Party member responsible comrades of the regional CPC Committee, regional People's Congress Standing Committee, regional people's government, and regional CPPCC Committee held a joint meeting on the morning of 14 January to study the important speeches by leading comrades of the central authorities at the rally for central organ cadres. In light of the realities of Xizang, they specifically studied and arranged for conducting of a thorough education in going further to negate the Cultural Revolution, in eliminating leftist ideological influence, in clarifying the ideological line, and in realizing the basic improvement of party style in our region as scheduled. Attending the meeting were Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee; Raidi, Dangzin, and Gyanincain Norbu, deputy secretaries; and responsible comrades of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, regional people's government, regional CPPCC Committee, and departments concerned. Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting by invitation.

In the course of study and discussion, the comrades present at the meeting unanimously held: At this rally for central organ cadres held by the Central Secretariat, the important speeches of several leading comrades of the central authorities completely conform to the desires of the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Over the past few years, we have talked much about the grasping of party style but have fallen short in actually grasping it. Few of us have really grasped it. At present, we must grasp the study and implementation of the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee in one hand and grasp party style in the other hand. We must closely link the understanding of party style with the work of conducting education in going further in three respects. The starting point and aim of going further in three respects and of correcting party style are consistent. Seeking truth from facts is an important content of correcting party style. The correction of party style is the continuing and thorough development of going further in three respects, as well as the important measures and basic guarantee for implementing the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the regional CPC Committee Standing Committee. The comrades held: When the central authorities implemented party style, the leadership organs of the central authorities took the lead in enforcing it. This is an example that needs no publicity. When our Xizang grasps party style, leading organs, including the regional CPC Committee, People's Congress Standing Committee, and people's government; leadership groups; and leading cadres must take the lead in grasping it and grasp it until we have a good work style.

Dangzin, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee, said: When we grasp party style, we must mainly grasp the following five points: 1) irresponsible bureaucracy and serious waste caused by it; 2) cadres accepting and extorting bribes; 3) taking advantage of power for personal gain; 4) slack discipline and failing to carry out orders and to stop doing what is prohibited; 5) getting in by the back door in recruiting workers and cadres, promoting cadres, and registering permanent residences.

Pagbalha Geleg Namgya, vice chairman of the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, said: The important speeches of several leading comrades of the central authorities represented our aspirations. What we have wanted to say over the past few years has been said by the central authorities and completely conforms to the realities of the whole country. When the organs of the central authorities have grasped party style well, the whole country is full of promise. When the regional organs have understood party style well, Xizang is full of promise.

In conclusion, Wu Jinghua, secretary of the regional CPC Committee, pointed out: When we correct the ideological line and party style, our attitude must be resolute, our pace must be safe, and we must keep in line with the CPC Central Committee politically. In the course of correcting party style, the regional organs must do well in taking the lead and set an example for the whole region.

HEBEI'S XING PAYS NEW YEAR VISIT TO WUAN COUNTY

SK160526 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] On the first happy festive day [1 January] Xing Chongzhi, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, paid a special visit to the No 2 Cishan Street in the seat of Wuan County to celebrate the new year together with the cadres and the masses on that street. Comrade Xing Chongzhi visited the eight village-owned enterprises situated around the street, including the iron smelting plant, ore dressing plant, printing plant, and glass factory, as well as schools and nurseries. He also visited households in order to learn about their status, in terms of both production and livelihood. At noon, Comrade Xing Chongzhi had lunch with the family members of peasant Li Yuting, during which the traditional food of mountainous villages was served, and engaged in small talk with them.

That afternoon, Comrade Xing Chongzhi held a forum with the representatives of party members and cadres, at which he inquired about the situation prevailing in the party rectification work in rural villages and in the work of building grass-roots party organizations, spoke glowingly of the excellent situation in rural areas, and heard the reports, given by the representatives, on their new plans. At the forum, Comrade Xing Chongzhi praised the spirit displayed by the street party branch in encouraging the masses to become wealthy in general and urged that as they advanced, they should refrain from being boastful of their achievements and not forget to uncover shortcomings in further carrying forward their achievements. He also urged party members of the street to set examples in delineating party style, serving the people wholeheartedly, and in building the two civilizations; to be vanguards in suffering from hardship and losses; and to be standpatters in seeking profits. He should see to it that where there are party members, there are no backward situations. By no means should Communist Party members forget the masses at any time and only show concern for themselves. Such a tradition of leading the people to become wealthy in general, fostered by the party members belonging to the street, should be carried forward.

HEBEI: QINHUANGDAO CITY ELECTS NEW CPC BODY

SK160145 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] Qinhuangdao City held its Sixth CPC Congress from 27 to 31 December. On the morning of 1 January, the sixth city CPC Committee held its first plenary session and elected Bai Yunsheng [410 0061 3932] secretary of the committee, and Gu Rxiong [7357 0059 3574], Liu Renying [0491 0117 5391], Zhu Guiying [2612 2710 5391], and Yang Yuzhong [2799 3768 1813] deputy secretaries of the party committee. The session also adopted a "resolution" on rousing the leading cadres to take the lead in straightening out party style.

SHANXI GROUP EXAMINES SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIMES

HK170759 Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee's leadership group for cracking down on serious economic crimes convened a meeting yesterday morning [15 January] to study and make arrangements for the work on how to take advantage of favorable opportunity to severely crack down on economic crimes.

Last year, our province made further progress in cracking down on serious economic crimes. According to statistics, from January to November 1985, our province placed a total of 1,209 economic cases of various kinds on file for investigation and handling. Of them, 144 were large and serious cases. Together with the 92 pending large and serious cases left over from previous years, the province investigated and dealt with 236 large and serious cases in the whole year. The province recovered 5.19 million yuan, which was money embezzled or received in bribes and spoils evaluated in terms of money.

On the basis of affirming achievements, the meeting seriously analyzed the main problems existing in the current work. For example, the number of economic crimes is large but the number of cases placed on file for investigation and handling is small; the time for finishing a case is long, punishment is lenient, and serious economic crimes are not cracked down on vigorously enough. The meeting demanded: It is necessary to strive in deepening the understanding of the importance of cracking down on serious economic crimes, to step up the solution of large and serious cases, and to strictly and seriously investigate and deal with them. The offices at all levels for cracking down on economic crimes must reinforce their organs and strengthen leadership. In coordination with them, departments concerned must work hard. We must deal with the cases on the basis of facts and crack down on them. We must seize the current favorable opportunity to crack down on serious economic crimes in depth.

Zhang Bangying, provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member, provincial Discipline Inspection Committee secretary, and head of the provincial CPC Committee's leadership group for cracking down on serious economic crimes, presided over the meeting and spoke. Attending the meeting were provincial Higher Court President Zhao Yaoren; Liu Yangqing, chief procurator of the People's Procuratorate; (Tian Ren), vice chairman of the provincial Economic Committee; (Xu Guoliang), deputy director of the provincial Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau; Zhao Bing'an, director of the provincial Auditing Bureau; (Zhang Qishin), provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Standing Committee member and secretary general; and members of the leadership group.

JILIN SECRETARY SPEAKS ON IMPROVING PARTY STYLE

SK190030 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 16 January in the assembly hall of the provincial CPC Committee, the Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting of party-member responsible cadres at or above the department level of provincial organs to thoroughly implement the guidelines of the circular on improving the work style in organs issued by the General Offices of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. The meeting also will make plans for further improving the work style in organs and striving for the realization of notable turn for the better in party style.

Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Wang Xianjin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech at the meeting.

In his speech, Wang Xianjin first summed up the experiences of the provincial organs in improving their work style. He said: The departments of the provincial organs have conscientiously organized party-member cadres to upgrade their understanding of the current situation, to expose and handle existing problems, to make corrections in the course of study, and to focus on correcting such unhealthy practices as illegally purchasing cars, occupying excessive houses, and using public funds to give dinners and gifts and to conduct extravagant wining and dining. So far, the illegal purchase of cars [words indistinct] and the unhealthy practices of giving dinners and gifts with public funds and extravagantly wining and dining have basically been eliminated. Some units have undertaken specific measures and essential regulations for solving existing problems in accordance with reality. They have made a good beginning and initial progress in improving their work style.

However, some problems still exist. In principle, leaders of some departments do not possess a sufficient understanding of the important significance of improving the work style in organs, nor do they pay attention to party style in their departments. Some take a wait-and-see attitude instead of solving problems. The party organizations of some units lacking high combat effectiveness do not dare comment on the existing unhealthy practices. Some units continue to engage in the unhealthy practices and thus neglect the strict enforcement of orders and prohibitions.

With regard to the issue on continuing to improve the work style in organs, Wang Xianjin emphatically pointed out: From now on, all office cadres at the department level should conscientiously study and master the guidelines of the speeches by the central leading comrades, including Hu Yaobang, at the meeting of cadres of central organs. They should learn from the advanced deeds of the report groups of PLA models and heroes and the advanced deeds of excellent Communist Party members (Zheng Changlu) and (Niu Tianju). Leading organs and leading cadres should take the lead in studying the guidelines of central leading comrades' speeches and learning from these advanced deeds, set an example in correcting unhealthy practices, and make efforts to make notable contributions to correcting party style.

Comrade Gao Di made a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. He emphatically pointed out: We must improve the work style of organs in a resolute and sustained manner according to the principles of the central authorities. Since the improvement of party style is a long-term task, we must solve problems in a down-to-earth manner instead of conducting mass criticism, blindly drawing conclusions, and regarding this work as a movement. A basic method for improving party style is to carry out criticism and self-criticism on the basis of upgrading our understanding.

He pointed out: Activities in violation of the law and discipline should be made special cases for investigation and handling. The improvement of work style in organs should be carried out strictly and conscientiously in accordance with the party's policies. In short, we should make demands on party-member cadres in accordance with the current policies. The party-member cadres should also set strict demands on themselves. We should study and implement overall the guidelines of the circular of the central authorities on further achieving improvement of the work style in organs and strive to attain notable achievements in realizing a fundamental turn for the better in party style this year.

LI ADDRESSES LIAONING CPPCC COMMITTEE MEETING

SK190511 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jan 86

[Text] Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, made a speech at the 15th enlarged Standing Committee meeting of the 5th provincial CPPCC Committee that concluded in Shenyang on 18 January.

Comrade Li Guixian said: In formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan, we must fully consider and adopt the suggestions made by this meeting. From now on party committees at all levels should bring into full play the initiative of the united front, the CPPCC, all democratic parties, and particularly the advantages of the CPPCC in having various types of talented persons to engage in the four modernizations, to make contributions to reform, and opening to the outside world.

With regard to correcting the party style, Comrade Li Guixian said: The central authorities' call for central organs to take the initiative in correcting party style is a spur to our provincial organs. The provincial CPC Committee has determined that the provincial organs should first organize their cadres to study conscientiously and master the guidelines of the speeches of central leading comrades and make efforts to improve their party style, and then guide the city- and county-level organs to realize a turn for the better in party style. Comrade Li Guixian urged that nonparty CPPCC members should show concern for the party and help the party correct its party style, just as they did in the past when they were devoted to economic work, and try to make suggestions for economic development.

Governor Quan Shuren delivered a report on the current situation, reform, and the work of opening to the outside world to the CPPCC Standing Committee members. He introduced our province's current economic situation and analyzed the eight major changes in our province's economic work during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period.

Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the meeting.

During the 5-day enlarged meeting, CPPCC members warmly discussed and basically affirmed the tentative outline for the province's Seventh 5-Year Plan and made many opinions and suggestions regarding the plan.

Bai Lichen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, and the relevant comrades of the provincial Planning and Economic Commission listened to the discussions and speeches made by CPPCC members.

GANSU LEADERS ATTEND PARTY RECTIFICATION MEETING

HK160902 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 86

[Text] The provincial CPC Committee leading group for party rectification work held a meeting yesterday of officials of departments under the provincial authorities. In connection with the issues of acting in the spirit of CPC Central Committee circular on eliminating all corrupt phenomena and acting in the spirit of Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech made at the central meeting of organ cadres, the meeting called on party committees of organs under the provincial authorities to take the lead in the work of party rectification.

Together with other participants, the provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretaries Liu Bing, Jia Zhijie, Nie Dajiang, Lu Kejian and other comrades studied the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang. They also listened to reports delivered by the economic, propaganda, and education departments on the work of party rectification.

The meeting attested that, generally speaking, all localities in the province have started party rectification work. However, many units have not yet really grasped it. Unhealthy tendencies are very serious in some localities. Therefore, our key task at present is to ensure that leadership at provincial, prefectural, and county levels stops paying lip service and handles the cases in a down-to-earth manner, one by one. Once they solve a typical case well, they will have mobilized the people on a large scale.

The meeting pointed out that in order to promote an in-depth development of party rectification work, leadership at various levels must seriously study and act in the spirit of the relevant central documents and the speech of Comrade Hu Yaobang made at the central meeting of organ cadres. The provincial organ cadres must first study and heighten their understanding, so as to play an exemplary role.

SHAANXI NOTICE ASKS STUDY OF CENTRAL SPEECHES

HK170329 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The provincial CPC Committee issued a circular on 16 January on seriously studying and implementing the spirit of the important speeches of Hu Yaobang and other leading central comrades delivered at the central organ cadre gathering. The circular demanded that provincial, prefectural, and county organs, and especially the provincial organs, seriously study these speeches, profoundly appreciate them, and resolutely implement them.

The circular pointed out that although the speeches of the leading central comrades were directed at the central organs, they were in fact talking about major affairs that the whole party must grasp this year and in the next few years. They are of extremely important guiding significance for our work. The provincial CPC Committee put forward four demands in its circular:

1. Seriously organize study of the speeches.
2. The party committees at all levels must put the question of correcting party style in the organs in an important place on their agenda. In improving party style, Shaanxi must start with the provincial, prefectural, and county organs, and especially the provincial organs.
3. Work hard at investigating and dealing with major criminal cases. No matter what level of organization and cadre is involved, all those who are questionable must be resolutely dealt with.

Those who are seriously in question and refuse to mend their ways, and leading cadres who are ineffective and incompetent in leading the correction of unhealthy trends, must be promptly removed or transferred to other work. All levels must set up leadership groups for straightening out party style in the organs.

XINJIANG PLA MEETING STUDIES YANG SHANGKUN SPEECH

HK170207 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] From 14 to 16 January, the CPC Committee of the units directly subordinate to Xinjiang Military District held an enlarged meeting which seriously studied Comrade Yang Shangkun's speech at the central organ cadre gathering. The participants pledged to respond to the call of the Central Military Commission and ensure that the military district lead other units in correcting party style and in striving for a fundamental turn for the better in party style by year end.

The meeting held that the proposal of the Central Military Commission that the Army should advance ahead of the others in straightening out party style is extremely correct. In Xinjiang Military District, the headquarters and the units directly subordinate should advance ahead of the other units and of the whole region. We must start with the secretary, deputy secretaries, and Standing Committee members of the CPC Committee and the cadres at and above regimental level, start with ourselves, and start right now in carrying out point-by-point comparison and examination. Apart from setting an example, the leaders at all levels must also do well in educating and looking after their children, and lead a turn for the better in party style through their own model actions.

The party-member cadres must be bold in exposing contradictions, conduct comparison and examination, and engage in simultaneous rectification and correction. It is necessary to uphold the party's organizational life system, correctly unfold criticism and self-criticism, strengthen discipline, and decide on the implementation of specific measures.

The participants also held that in rectification of the second group of units and below regimental-level in the second stage of party rectification, it is necessary to strictly act according to the demands of party rectification in conducting education for the party-member cadres in party style, spirit, and discipline. Units at and above divisional-level which have concluded party rectification must carry out a review and resolutely correct unhealthy trends of indulging in malpractices during and after rectification. We must certainly not indulge and appease party-member cadres, especially leading cadres, who are seriously in question. We must deal with them seriously in accordance with party and military discipline and state law. We must get a good grasp of handling major criminal cases and severely punish the culprits.

CHIEN CHIDES REPORTERS ON ARMS SALES ISSUE

OW200602 Taipei CHINA POST in English 17 Jan 86 p 12

[Text] Long noted for his criticism of local reporters, Fredrick Chien yesterday once again reprimanded local reporters for pressing visiting American senators and congressmen too hard on U.S. arms sales to the ROC. At a press conference held on the eve of his return to his post as the representative of the Coordination Council for North American Affairs (CCNAA) in Washington D.C., Chien said that diplomatic work is a long-range task. To win American friends' support for free China, for instance, he was invited to make 54 speeches last year in the U.S.

"The visiting American dignitaries do not owe us anything. Is it a good way to treat your friends by requesting them to sell us this and that right after they land on Taiwan?" he said.

He reiterated that it is premature to ask the U.S. to sell Taiwan F-20 jet fighters before the plane has been produced. According to his understanding Northrop will start producing the F-20 jet fighters only with a minimum order of 300 planes, and it is impossible for the ROC to place such a huge order.

Influenced by the August 17 communique signed between Peking and Washington, Chien admitted that U.S. arms sales to free China in fiscal 1985 were reduced by U.S. \$20 million to reach U.S. \$760 million. He however emphasized that the U.S. pledge to ensure the security of the Taiwan Straits has not been changed. "To seek more U.S. arms sales for Taiwan, we should emphasize the common interests of the ROC and the U.S. such as the Soviet Navy and Air Force buildup in the Pacific" he said. Chien added that the U.S. concern about Sino-American trade are not merely related to the trade gap but to gaining open and free markets from its trading partners as well. And as far as free trade is concerned, Chien noted that the U.S. may stress Canada and Singapore.

Chien also took the opportunity to make some clarifications. He denied rumors that he met some obstacles trying to communicate with the "highest authority" and his superiors. He pointed out that President Chiang Ching-kuo received him three times in his office to give him directives on his future work, though he refused to reveal the details. He also sternly denied that he is going to be minister of foreign affairs if a cabinet shakeup occurs after the meeting of the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang on March 29. Chien will return to Taipei at that time.

When asked about the methods to stem the exodus of minors from Taiwan to be educated in America, Chien said that the Ministry of Education has been trying to assist them to come back to the nation, and he agreed that the best way is to extend their visas to legalize their status in America first.

Chien returned to the nation on Dec. 28 for consultations. During his three-week stay in Taiwan, he paid a visit to Kinmen.

CHINA POST VIEWS POWER STRUGGLE IN PRC

OW170614 Taipei CHINA POST in English 14 Jan 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Chinese Communist Power Struggle Intensified"]

[Text] The struggle for power on the Chinese mainland has grown more intense because economic reforms have been bogged down as they have produced widespread corruption and ill winds on the Chinese mainland. As a result of these developments, the Chinese Communist hierarchy, headed by Hu Yao-pang, convened on Jan. 6 and Jan. 9 two urgent conferences of high-ranking cadres to discuss these developments and arrest the rampant problems born of the economic reforms.

Many top-ranking cadres addressed those conferences and expressed their views that these ill winds and corrupt practices are the result of reforms for modernization of the mainland, which gave the cadres opportunities to accept bribes and engage in illicit business dealings. Those cadres include many offspring of top Chinese Communist leaders, including the children of Yeh Chien-ying, and some Central Committee members' children such as those of "Premier" Chao Tzu-yang.

During the conferences, Chen Yun made accusations against the Tengists for their failure in pursuing successful economic reforms. Teng Hsiao-ping must have realized the seriousness of this situation and given an order on Jan 2 to slacken the pace of the reforms. His political restraints will cause another lurch in the momentum of his reform drive. The Peking regime plans to postpone further price reforms and hold capital spending to the 1985 level.

Price reforms have caused much grumbling about rising food prices and the 11 percent rate of inflation. They also have depleted Chinese Communist foreign exchange reserves to a dangerous low of less than U.S. \$6 billion. The people of the Chinese mainland have demanded more purchases of electrical appliances, better housing and more fashionable clothing. The Peking regime has to reduce imports of such items from Japan as well as ban further importation of cars.

Chen Yun, favoring central planning, criticized the "blind" reliance on supply and demand. Many conservatives have joined with Chen in "voicing their criticisms of Teng's market-oriented economy. As a result of their criticisms the Chinese Communist's top level of reformers launched on Jan 10 an unprecedented drive against high-level corruption and unethical practices. A new leading group was organized to take charge of the rectification campaign in the central department with strict punishment for offenders.

The failure of Teng's economic reforms has shaken the Tengists' confidence and forced them to change their economic policy somewhat. However, such changes are merely a zig in a long series of zig zags by the Chinese Communists. It does not mean that the Tengists have abandoned Communism or Marxism and adopted capitalism or followed the capitalist road. But since the people of the Chinese mainland have already tasted the joy of luxury goods and capitalist life, it should be difficult to order them to resume the old life of austerity and utter poverty. Their discontent will prove to be the hidden explosive in the long run to destroy the Chinese Communist regime. The recent student demonstrations are the forerunner of such explosions. They have forced the Chinese Communists to handle the situation delicately and not to resort to harsh repressive measures for fear of a massive student revolt.

The Peking regime is truly sitting on an explosive power keg and does not know when it will explode to destroy the Chinese Communists. Only the people of the Republic of China are sure that the day of such an explosion is drawing nearer day by day as the people of the Chinese mainland are demanding to live under the Three Principles of the People as we are doing here.

WEN WEI PO ON SINO-SOVIET, SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

HK200518 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jan 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Playing Neither the Soviet Nor the American Card"]

[Text] In a report on foreign affairs for 1985 recently given to the NPC Standing Committee, Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian pointed out: China is determined to pursue an independent and peaceful foreign policy which is the most correct and most powerful one adopted by the country since the founding of New China. This statement is well grounded. Compared with China's performance in the past, the country played a particularly active role in the field of diplomacy last year and made particularly great progress in promoting international cooperation.

In the 1950's China pursued the policy of "leaning toward the Soviet side" and followed the Soviet elder brother's lead in foreign affairs, showing a lack of initiative.

In the 1960's, China opposed both U.S. imperialism and socialist imperialism, hitting two enemies with both fists. As a result, China was faced with pressure from the two sides and was forced to dig "deep air raid shelters and store grain on a large scale." Domestic economic construction was affected adversely as well.

In the 1970's, China readjusted its foreign policy featuring fighting on two fronts. By "drawing a demarcation line between us and the Soviet Union," China placed the emphasis on opposition to the Soviet Union. The United States took the opportunity to play the "China card." Trapped in the U.S.-Soviet-Chinese triangular relations, China failed to keep the initiative in its own hands and fully to promote cooperation with Third World countries.

Since 1980, China has begun to sum up its experience and draw lessons from its past diplomatic performance. It has adopted an independent and realistic foreign policy, refused to align with any superpower, and thus has freed itself from the control of any superpower. The strategic readjustment of its diplomatic line had been completed and the current diplomatic line had taken shape by last year, showing its might and initiative. China's diplomatic work is fully geared to the needs of safeguarding world peace and its sovereignty and security, as well as to the goal of the four modernizations. China does not have to consider playing either the "Soviet card" or the "American card," and is free from the influence of the will of the superpowers. China promotes friendship and cooperation with other countries as long as it is in the interests of its economic development and world peace. China opposes any country which seeks hegemony, jeopardizes world peace, threatens China's security, or intervenes in China's internal affairs. Therefore, China's diplomacy has shown a high degree of initiative and is powerful. China has played a very active role and won over more friends. As its foreign policy is in keeping with the worldwide trend of supporting peace and opposing war, China has won higher prestige in the world. Regarding the Taiwan issue, China has upheld justice and shown great courage, and has thus frustrated the United States in its attempt to obstruct the reunification of China. With regard to the three major obstacles to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, China has assumed an active attitude while adopting a hard line, sternly rejecting the Soviet Union's request for signing a nonaggression treaty. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union has found itself with no argument.

It is because China has adopted an independent foreign policy that it does not have to make "deals under the table" in the triangular relations. It does not need to draw one side in while exerting pressure on the other side.

It will neither cool down Sino-Soviet relations in the interests of the development of Sino-U.S. relations, nor drift from the United States because of the need for detente between China and the Soviet Union. In fact, 1985 has witnessed development of economic cooperation between China and the United States and a drastic increase in the volume of trade between China and the Soviet Union. All these developments are favorable to China's economic growth.

Recently, in consideration of the new summit round between the Soviet Union and the United States to be held this year, both the Soviet Union and the United States have shown the intention of playing the "China card." They have been showing their desire to meet with Chinese leaders, with the aim of gaining superiority over each other in regard to a strategic balance, adding to their own bargaining counter, and exerting pressure on each other.

The fact is that China will not be made use of by the United States and the Soviet Union as a "card." For this reason, China is very likely to postpone its leaders' meeting with their U.S. and Soviet counterparts before the U.S.-Soviet summit. China wants a real relaxation of world situation rather than superiority over rivals by "playing cards." Since China believes that "playing cards" will do no good to world peace and the real development of bilateral relations, of course it will not rush to join the "card game."

PREPARATIONS REPORTED FOR 'SANXIA PROVINCE'

HK200248 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 20 Jan 86 p 1

[Report from correspondent Li Chao-hui and contributing correspondent Lu Chih:
"Preparations Are Being Stepped Up for Sanxia Province"]

[Text] The preparatory work group for the establishment of China's 31st provincial-level administrative region -- Sanxia Province -- has begun its work in Yichang City, Hubei Province. Sanxia Province will be established upon the approval of the NPC. It has been learned that Wanxian Prefecture and Fuling Prefecture of Sichuan Province and most counties and cities of Yichang Prefecture of Hubei Province will be under the jurisdiction of Sanxia Province. Badong County of Enshi Prefecture will also be put under the jurisdiction of the new province.

At present, the preparatory work group for Sanxia Province, which includes some experts from the Ministry of Water Resources and Electric Power, is busy studying the plan for large-scale migration of people to this province.

It has been learned that the gigantic Sanxia project will cost more than \$10 billion. The reservoir zone will be at least 50 km long. The future Sanxia Province will have a population of at least 300,000 people, and the population will gradually grow to 700,000 people. All migration of people must be completed within 10 years after the project begins.

The migration will be an arduous task for Sanxia Province. At present, some new factories and farms have been built in this region. Preparations are being stepped up for the construction of electricity supply and transportation facilities and for the construction of some new towns. In addition, the preparatory work group for Sanxia Province is also planning the development of aquiculture and tourism. The development of all these industries is part of the large-scale migration plan.

It is estimated that hundreds of thousands of people will be involved in the migration plan. Most of these people will be urban residents, and just less than half of the migrants will be rural people. It has been stated that the future Sanxia reservoir will not submerge a whole township and very few villages will be wholly submerged so the original administrative units will be maintained.

As early as the 1950's, Premier Zhou Enlai clearly instructed that large construction projects be carried out at a height of 200 meters and more above sea level. All important institutions, schools, and high buildings in the area around the reservoir zone are located at high places that will not be submerged by water when the reservoir is completed.

The preparatory work group for Sanxia Province is optimistic about the province's future development and the execution of the large-scale migration plan. They hold that the investment in this area will turn Sanxia area into a rich and beautiful province.

SHENZHEN TO INTRODUCE SECOND CONTROL LINE

HK180830 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 Jan 86 p 1

["Special Dispatch" from correspondent Kuang Yu in Zhuhai: "Shenzhen Special Zone Control Line To Be Brought Into Use in First Half of This Year"]

[Text] It is expected that the Shenzhen special zone control line (that is, the second line) will be officially put into use in the first half of this year. There will be no control lines in the Zhuhai and Shantou Special Economic Zones. They will exercise control by stationing guards and building checkpoints at various points of contact with the outside world. The Xiamen Special Economic Zone will exercise control along the whole length of its borders by building a checkpoint (at Gaoqi), by strengthening sea patrols, and by stationing supervisory personnel in the enterprises and the industrial zones. The system and regulations governing the management of the first lines in the special zones (that is, the one between Shenzhen and Hong Kong and the one between Zhuhai and Macao) will remain unchanged for some time.

It is said that the facilities of the Shenzhen special zone control line, including a checkpoint with six passageways and a 80 km patrol highway, have been completed. Since August of last year, when the line was put into use on a trial basis, some experience has been gained. The work to exercise control along the borders of the special zones and to provide a favorable environment for foreign investment will gradually be improved.

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